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FREE CHINA REVIEW

MONTHLY

APRIL 1, 1951

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek

FREE CHINA REVIEW

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15B Nanyang Street
Taipeh, Taiwan, China

Publisher & Chief Editor:
W. Y. Tsao
Editorial Board:
C. J. Chen
C. H. Liu
E. T. Tsu
H. T. Tu
C. I. Wang
W. Y. Tsao
Art Advisors:
Liang's Brothers

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FOREWORD

We are determined to make the best use of our privileges and rights to speak for truth, justice and righteousness with a view to arousing in our suffering countrymen on the mainland as well as all who have been deprived of their birthright, inspiration and hope for the future.

For the purpose of promoting goodwill and cordiality between nations based on true and thorough understanding of each other, we, a group of intellectuals of Free China, have undertaken the work of publishing a Monthly entitled Free China Review. In its columns we shall endeavor to bring home to the world a true picture of Free China, dwelling largely upon its general development socially, economically, militarily and politically. In addition, we shall also devote much of the space to dissertation on the cultural and traditional values of the old virtues of China, which people of this island as well as the great mass of the Chinese on the mainland still hold most dearly to their hearts. Furthermore, we shall from time to time reveal to the reading public the ordeal and suffering of the people behind the Iron Curtain, who have been undergoing the horrible experience of the most despotic rule in the darkest period of Chinese history.

We are not unaware that understanding is not a one-way-traffic. In other words, it must be mutual. If it is indispensable and necessary that other nations of the Free World should have a true knowledge of China and her people, it is equally indispensable and necessary that China and her people should also be brought to view the world in its proper light. Therefore, we shall give careful explanation in each of our forthcoming issues to comment on any current international problems of considerable importance.

At this very moment when we are bringing our first issue to our readers, we deem it proper and appropriate to make it clear as to the position on which we shall stand, the attitude or policy we may adopt and the firm belief we will hold.

At the outset, we may announce without any fear of contradiction that we are impartial in our judgement, independent of any section or faction and free from rule by anyone.

In this connection, it may be necessary to expound the true meaning of impartiality, independence and freedom. By impartiality, is meant freedom from bias. But impartiality doesn't mean neutrality which denotes the state or quality of remaining aloof, neither in favor of one side nor the other in a dispute. A person is neutral when he does not take sides with any of the opposed parties, taking no consideration of the question of right or wrong, justice or injustice, guiltiness or innocence. But the person who is impartial, though unbiased and free from prejudices, may not hesitate to come to a sound judgement as to what is right and wrong, what is just and unjust, and which side is guilty and which is not. Therefore, an impartial person doesn't refrain from taking sides, but he takes sides with righteousness and justice and what he believes to be true.

Independence which means freedom from rule by any others does not mean isolation, the

state of being set apart from others. Though we are independent, we are prepared to make connections with people of all walks of life. We want to learn from them everything we want to know. We want to study their problems and find their solutions. With regard to international affairs we shall keep our eyes and ears open, following closely any development in world politics which concern peace and the future destiny of mankind. Further, through this publication we shall attempt to associate ourselves with all right-thinking peoples in the world, for we are convinced that as ideological warfare is being waged, those who believe in righteousness and justice should come together at least spiritually.

The essence of freedom in a true democracy abhors the abusive uses of the name. As John Ruskin (1819-1900) rightly put it, "Wise laws and just restraints are to a noble nation not chains, but for strength and defence." Indeed, there should be no absolutism in a true democracy. To do what one likes to do disregarding laws and conventions will throw a human community into an anarchical state of affairs. With this understanding in mind, we will not abuse the freedom of speech. Whatever we may say in our editorial columns will be constructive rather than destructive. Besides, knowing that unity of purpose and action is called for in the uphill struggle against Communist aggression, our utterances will not cause disunity either in our home front or among nations of the Free World.

At this stage we may make known to our readers what we sincerely believe. We believe in God. The reason why there have been tyrants, ambitious emperors, ruthless dictators and military warlords seeking for territorial aggrandizement and world conquest is largely due to the fact that they believe too much in themselves. They have refused to believe in God. But the old golden saying "Man proposes, God disposes" remains true as ever. If we believe in this divine ruler and find inwardly the limit of human power, there will be an end to all wars. Indeed, atheism which is being dictated by the Communists throughout the world is the grossest evil of mankind.

We believe in truth which, in the real sense of the word, must be objective and should have permanent value. In other words, a thing is true irrespective of time and space. It is true disregarding who may say it and from whatever angle one may look at it. Further, truth is not dictated, it can only be sought by investigation and experiment.

We, intellectuals of Free China, are fortunate to enjoy the privileges and the rights of citizens in this land of democratic institutions. But alas, the Iron Curtain which has been lowered on the Chinese mainland and elsewhere has served the double purpose of keeping the people under the Communist totalitarian rule out of the Free World and also keeping the Free World out of the vast millions of slaves in the police state. We are determined to make the best use of our privileges and rights to speak for truth, justice and righteousness with a view to arousing in our suffering countrymen on the mainland as well as all who have been deprived of their birthright, inspiration and hope for the future.

Editorial Paragraphs

A Successful Year

For Free China the past year has been one of remarkable success in various fields of endeavor. On the island of Taiwan, the main bastion in her struggle with Communism, political, economic and social stability has been achieved to a considerable degree. Free elections based on the principles of universal suffrage and secret ballot have been held in practically all districts and municipalities. Inflation has been checked and commodity prices have on the whole remained quite stable. The production of both rice and electricity has exceeded the highest peak ever reached under the Japanese rule. Reduction of land rentals has brought the tenant farmers a prosperity which they have never experienced before. Labor insurance has given the working class security and contentment. And for the first time in half a century Taiwan has attained a favorable balance of trade. The tribute was well deserved when General Chen Cheng and the other Ministers of the Executive Yuan were highly commended by President Chiang Kai-shek on March 15, the first anniversary of their assumption of office, for the meritorious services they had rendered. On the same day, Governor K. C. Wu was similarly praised by the Reconstruction Committee of the Kuomintang for the outstanding achievements of the Taiwan Provincial Government. The people of Free China, indeed, have good reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished during the last twelvemonth. Although their path is still beset with many difficulties and a great deal remains to be done, the prospect is decidedly much brighter than a year ago and there can no longer be any doubt about their ability to reach the goal they have set before themselves, namely, the building of Taiwan into an impregnable fortress of freedom and the eventual deliverance of the Chinese mainland from Communist oppression.

American Wheat For India

Judging from the latest press reports, India stands a fairly good chance of obtaining two million tons of wheat from the United States to save millions of her people from starvation. In normal times such a generous gift from Uncle Sam would have been taken for granted, but in the present case there has been some doubt as to whether American public opinion is in favor of aiding India largely because of the Indian delegation's persistent opposition to the stand taken by the United States over the Korean issue at the recent sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The American people's magnanimity, however, is as unbounded as their generosity. Despite India's obstructive tactics in the General Assembly they are not likely to bear her any grudge. President Truman has already requested Congress to pass the legislation required and no serious opposition is expected. Apart from humanitarian considerations, the extension of American aid to India in the form of two million tons of wheat will have great publicity value as well as an educative effect on Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and his countrymen, because it will serve to show that such a manifestation

of international friendship is something of which a country like the Soviet Union or Communist China is absolutely incapable. If the men in the Kremlin can be said to have any virtues at all, charity is not one. As for the Chinese Communists, they have had to send, willy-nilly, enormous quantities of foodstuffs to Russia notwithstanding the fact that millions upon millions of their own countrymen have been starving to death. Under such circumstances they naturally have nothing to spare for famine relief in India. The two Indian leaders who ought to feel bitterly disappointed at Peiping's ingratitude are Mr. Nehru, who has so eloquently pleaded for recognition of Mao Tse-tung's puppet regime, and Sir Benegal Rau, who has served gratis as Communist China's spokesman at the UN sessions with great distinction.

London-Peiping Relations

Up to now, more than a year after Great Britain's recognition of the Chinese Communist regime, her attempt to establish normal diplomatic relations with Peiping has proved to be a case of unrequited love. Sir John Hutchison, former British Charge d'Affaires in Peiping who has been replaced by Mr. Lionel Lamb, declared in a recent interview in Hongkong, when he was asked about the development of diplomatic relations between Britain and Communist China, that he was not at liberty to express any personal opinion on the political situation. However, Sir John did point out that negotiations were still at the same level and position as they were a year ago, which was tantamount to a frank admission that his efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists had completely failed. Whether Mr. Lamb will fare any better than his predecessor only time can tell. The prospect, it seems to us, is not very encouraging. In view of the fact that Soviet Russia is the only other "big Power" which has recognized the so-called "People's Republic of China," Peiping should have accepted Britain's offer of recognition with alacrity. Yet, strangely enough, the reaction of Mao Tse-tung's "Government" to Britain's friendly gesture has been one of utter indifference. The reason for Peiping's attitude is not far to seek. While Britain's motive in extending recognition to the Soviet-backed puppet regime is allegedly to protect British commercial interests on the Chinese mainland, the Chinese Communists do not have such interests of their own in the British Isles. So long as they refrain from taking military action against Hongkong, many strategic materials and other supplies can be easily obtained, both directly and indirectly, from that port. An even more important reason for Peiping's indifference, which is truly little short of contempt, is Britain's close association with the United States in the democratic camp. For these two "capitalistic" Anglo-Saxon Powers neither Moscow nor its satellites can be expected to have much love.

Why Not Bomb Manchuria?

Strange as it may seem, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in Korea, is fighting against the Communists at least with his hands tied, if his feet have not also been shackled. Although the ground forces under his command are permitted to strike at the Communist aggressors on both sides of the 38th Parallel, there is growing opposition in some of the Allied capitals to large-scale operations in North Korea. No restrictions have been placed on the bombardment of the eastern and western

coasts of the peninsula by UN naval units, but UN warplanes, which have been playing a most active part in Korea since last June, are not allowed to cross the Sino-Korean border to attack the Chinese Communists in Manchuria. The troops of Lin Piao and other Communist generals have thus been enabled to concentrate on the Chinese side of the border without molestation and then cross into Korea to attack the UN forces. Communist supplies have been and are still being sent to Korea without any hindrance. Communist planes have been able to fly over Korea and then return to their bases in Manchuria to enjoy the protection of the haven on the other side of the Yalu River. If such a state of affairs should be permitted to continue indefinitely, the war in Korea would soon reach a stalemate and there would be no end to the mounting casualties suffered by the Allied forces. The UN members participating in the anti-Communist operations in Korea are presumably all anxious to bring the fighting to a close. The best way to attain this objective is to bomb Manchuria. If Allied planes are allowed to attack the Communist air bases, lines of communication and military and industrial centers beyond the Yalu River, Peiping's war effort will surely be crippled and the Chinese Communists are bound to learn that aggression does not pay. The view expressed in certain quarters that Allied bombing of Manchuria would bring Russia into the war is naive in the extreme. If Russia is determined to attack the democracies, she will do so at an opportune moment of her own choosing regardless of whether Manchuria is bombed or not.

'Heaven lasts long, and Earth abides.
What is the secret of their durability?
Is it not because they do not live for themselves
That they can live so long?'

'Therefore, the Sage wants to remain behind,
But finds himself at the head of others;
Reckons himself out,
But finds himself safe and secure.
Is it not because they are selfless
That their Self is realized?'

Lao Tzu

Taiwan and the Free World

This is a time of great emergency. Free nations must stand together. Under-estimation of the strength of the Free China will cause disunity on the democratic front. For victory's sake the word disunity must be struck out of our vocabulary.

Lao Tsu, a great philosopher before Confucious, said, "There is no greater calamity than to under-estimate the strength of your enemy." However, in view of the present world situation in which the two opposed forces of freedom and servitude are locked in a life-or death struggle, we may say that it is equally dangerous to under-estimate the strength of your friend.

After the fall of the Chinese mainland into the hands of the Communists in December 1949, the island of Taiwan, which had become the foothold of the National Government, was in a precarious position. It was generally expected that the Communists would be able to invade this island and subjugate it. Some of the democratic nations, either through fear or cowardice, even openly suggested that Taiwan should be handed over to the Communists as a practical gesture of appeasement. Briefly speaking Taiwan was literally written off. Not until the outbreak of the hostilities in Korea, which was precipitated by the North Korean authorities and later aggravated by the Chinese Communists, did leaders of free nations gradually come to realize the importance of Taiwan in the common sturggle against red imperialism. Nevertheless, such a realization is but superficial unless we have a ture knowledge of the real situation as found in Taiwan in comparison with the mainland.

From the military point of view we cannot deny the fact that in the vast area extanding from the Near East through Southeast Asia, apart from Turkey, Taiwan is the only bastion from which to combat Communism in strength. Judging from its numerical strength alone, Taiwan has more than 600,000 troops that have been undergoing constant and rigid training. Their morale is high, for they are fully aware of the cause for which they must fight. As a matter of fact, in the event of a Communist invasion they would have to fight with their backs to the wall. In other words, this island is their last ditch. There can be no retreat, and retreat means total destruction. To quote Lao Tsu again, "When opposing troops meet in battle, victory belongs to the aggrieved side." We may say that the Nationalist troops in Taiwan must dare or die and in the event of war they would have to fight to the bitter end.

Though we are but laymen in military strategy, we should not fail to realize the importance of Taiwan as a military base in the Western Pacific. A mere glance at the map would suffice to behold a chain of islands which would form a formidable line of defence against the onrush of the red tide. From the Japanese islands southwards, we find Ryukyu, Taiwan, the Pescadores, the Philippine islands, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. World-wide strategy requires that this chain of islands must be adequately fortified and coordinately linked together by powerful sea and air forces. None of these islands, especially this Island of Taiwan, should be allowed to slip from our hands. During World War II, Taiwan was used by the Japanese as a spring-board from which they launched amphibious attacks on the Philippines. It can, therefore, be said that if Taiwan were lost, the very exsistance of the Philippines would be

greatly endangered and all islands in the South Seas would be within the grasp of the enemy.

As far as China and her people are concerned, the Communist military conquest of the celestial land of the Far East can never be considered a *fait accompli* while Taiwan still remains intact. In the eyes of the Communists Taiwan with its 600,000 well trained and well equipped modernized troops is a sharp dagger pointing at their heart. They have to be always in vigilance lest the Nationalist should stage an attack on the mainland. For this reason they must keep considerable forces on strategic points along the coast, and cannot possibly embark upon their ambitious campaign of driving towards Indo-China and elsewhere. Their military intervention in Korea though making initial gains at the beginning has cost them enormously, both in material resources and manpower. Nevertheless, they cannot afford to pour all they have into the Korean War for fear of attack by the Nationalists. Such being the case, we may say that though the National forces have not actively participated in the punitive military measures against the aggressor in Korea, they have served a very useful military purpose by pinning down a large portion of the enemy forces on the mainland, thus making the Chinese Communist intervention in the Korea War much less dangerous than it would have been.

To sum up, the military importance of Taiwan in the world-wide strategy can be viewed negatively. Let those who have abandoned themselves to appeasement and who have suggested writing off Taiwan imagine just for one moment the consequences, had this island not been in the hands of a firend. What would have been the situation in Korea and Southeast Asia, and what would have been the prospect of those island countries in the Sonth Seas? We may have reason to predict that Ho Chi-minh might have been another Mao Tse-tung of Indo-China, the Philippines might have become a warm bed for Communists, and India might have had to yield to the demands of those agents sent by the Kremlin. We may also say with certainty that had this been the case, all those who had been advocating peaceful negotiation with the Chinese Communists would have to face a situation which they themselves would find most difficult to handle.

From the political point of view, Taiwan is the very place to which the 460,000,000 Chinese on the mainland can look for their last hope of emancipation. After one and a half years of Communist rule, the Chinese people, many of whom might have naively expected a turn of events which would bring forth good government and economic reform have experienced the worst tyranny in Chinese history. The so-called "People's democracy", in reality a totalitarian state of the Soviet pattern, is a government of the people but by the *party* and for the *party*, at the apex of which, reign Mao and his henchmen. Democratic rights, which the Chinese people were gradually learning to enjoy under the National Government have been denied to those on the mainland. There is absolutely no freedom whatsoever on the part of the people. Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of movement and freedom to seek for work are practically unknown. Even freedom of silence, as Dr. Hu Shih rightly pointed out, is trampled, for intellectuals under Mao's regime must say and write what are entirely repulsive to them. In a word, the iron curtain which has been lowered on the Soviet Union for over 30 odd years has been extended to the Chinese mainland and brought the great mass of the Chinese to a hopeless state of servitude. Inside this iron curtain the very existence of the people is seriously threatened. The rich have been reduced to poverty and the poor driven to destitution. The land owners have been deprived of their possessions and the peasants have been made to contribute such a large portion of what they produce to Mao's regime that they can hardly keep body and soul together. Business men have to pay such exorbitant taxes that they are forced to give up their shops, bringing almost all kinds of trade to a standstill. Shanghai, for

instance, was formerly the New York of the Far East but it is a dead metropolice now, for private enterprises are subject to rigid regulations and control, so much so that it would be a blessing to the industrialists to have their plants and factories closed down.

It is a fundamental policy of the Communists to force the people to live on the margin of starvation in order that they may be used as tools and treated as herds. Such a policy would naturally cause resentment and dissention among the ruled, but resentment has been ruthlessly suppressed and dissidents are being mercilessly liquidated. Recent information has it that Mao and his henchmen have begun their purge of "disloyal" and "unfaithful". elements thus bringing death through January of this year to 210,000 persons in three southern provinces alone. Previously, more than one million people had been executed by the Reds throughout China. It is reliably reported that the Kremlin had set a goal of 25,000,000 executions for Red China in order to crush the opposition before the outbreak of another world war.

The one-party rule of the Communists will cause still further destruction of the Chinese race. In fact, such destruction knows no end. Mao and his politbureau have adopted the so-called lean-to-one-side diplomacy which is entirely under the thumb of Stalin. Russian, whether it be white or red, has been China's traditional enemy over a century; this fact is known to all Chinese who have even a slight knowledge of diplomatic history. However, contrary to the wish of the Chinese, Mao has thrown China's lot in with the Russians. On the other hand, the United States which has been most friendly and cordial to the Chinese ever since it had any relations with China and her people has by Mao been made national enemy number one. The military intervention in Korea is the result of this servile diplomacy which will unavoidably bring China and her people to the brink of irreparable disaster. In view of these facts the great mass of the Chinese must realize that they have been pitifully betrayed by their new rulers. For emancipation and salvation they are looking forward most anxiously to the time when National troops will return to the mainland and rid them of the Communist yoke.

The National Government in Free China has been endeavering to live up to this hope cherished by those on the mainland. Although the return to the mainland is still in the state of uncertainty due to military secrecy, measures and projects concerning the social, economic, political and reconstruction matters have been mapped out, in order that once the invasion begins such measures and projects may be geared to military operations. As far as Taiwan is concerned the Government has made improvements in every direction. The project of popular self-government, for instance, has been put into practice in full swing. Mayors, magistrates and members of city councils and district councils have been elected by secret ballot according to the established principles of democratic countries. At the present stage, though we cannot claim that the local self-government as practiced in Taiwan has yet reached perfection, we may rightly say that there is a definite tendency towards democracy.

Though the term democracy has invited various divergent interpretations, the generally accepted definition is that of a form of government in which qualified citizens are entitled, in accordance with law, to some inalienable rights, such as the liberty of person, freedom of speech, of assembly, of association, of domicile, etc., and also the right to participate in the process of government. People in Free Chine are lucky to enjoy, to a large extent, such freedoms as would make their brethren on the mainland envious. Indeed, freedom can be compared to water and air. When such natural elements are bounteously supplied, their value is hardly noticeable. Once deprived of freedom people suddenly realize that, just like lacking water and air, they lose the very essence of life.

From the cultural point of view the impor-

tance of Taiwan cannot be exaggerated. At present Mao and his henchmen are undertaking the work of rewriting Chinese history, throwing overboard all the old virtues endeared to the Chinese, poisoning the youth with Communist doctrines, dislocating the family system and breaking the whole set-up of the Chinese social and economic life. Before long, it is sad to say, China and her people will be entirely disfigured beyond recognition. Fortunately, we have here in Taiwan a large number of intellectuals whose faith in Chinese culture has made this Island the beacon not only for the people of Free China but also for those on the mainland. They will revaluate and uphold the goodness which has made China great and her history glorious. The continuing of Chinese culture is indeed a great task resting upon their shoulders.

In view of what have been stated above, all other nations of the Free World, it is hoped, will not fail to realize that the Chinese people in Taiwan are fighting for the same high cause of freedom, democracy and justice as they themselves, and that this island is every day gathering a strength which will keep the enemy at bay. This is a time of great emergency. Free nations must stand together. Underestimation of the strength of Taiwan will cause disunity on the democratic front. For victory's sake the word *disunity* must be struck out of our vocabulary.

The Fate Of Chinese Intellectuals

Hsia Tsi-an

It seems unthinkable that the absurd superficialities of materialism, the delusions about a fantastic proletariate utopia, the inhuman doctrine of class struggle, hatred and revenge, should have found supporters among our intellectuals who are traditionally reputed as rational and peace-loving...
We have seen what disasters moral disintegration could have done, so our efforts will be directed mainly towards a spiritual reconstruction, a re-establishment of moral order.

Intellectuals were never insignificant components of the Chinese society. They were the learned and the virtuous, the exalted minority, into whose hands, it was held, should be placed the welfare of the country. They were indeed the elite — a word that does not convey much meaning today, but there was a time when they really believed they were personally responsible for the public morals, for the stability of the society, and even for peace of the world; and we know this belief was shared by their counterpart in Greece and Rome. Self-perfection as well as public service was the aim of their life, and their attainment and their character went hand in hand to win them honour and esteem and make them fit to lead and to guide. They had a definite function to serve and people believed in the ideals they represented.

But their position has been greatly changed in this century. As our civilization was adapting itself to the strange things and ideas which the West willynilly pressed upon us, our intellectuals were left bewildered, humbled and beset with a sense of homelessness. The old structure was crumbling, and the new not to be built up in one day. They were yet to find out what part they should play in the work of destruction and what in reconstruction. The nostalgic loyalty to the past of the conservatives has brought them more ridicule than admiration. There are others, of course, who have tried to catch up with time, to learn new things. New intellectuals who were brought up under the new circumstances have also appeared. These might have the same sensibilities and power of understanding, the same eagerness to learn, and uprightness of personal character, as their predecessors, but they have lost much of their old aspirations and confidence. This class, traditionally proud, that was expected to lead the rest of the world, has begun to doubt the meaning of its own existence, Having lost its own orientation, it has only served to add to the general chaos. Learning, too, has only made them suffer the more, as knowledge gathered up without a guiding principle more often puzzles than clarifies. They have become poor dislocated members of a wrecked civilization.

In this age of transition, scepticism, or a complete overhauling of human values and beliefs, though objectionable to many, might do more good than harm in helping to bring about lucidity of thought and better definition of ideas. But we have not seen a sceptic worthy of the name during the past fifty years. It is perhaps because the Chinese are a soft-hearted race; few of us have the toughness of mind to see anything dissected thoroughly and brought to its logical conclusion.

If we should congratulate ourselves on our freedom from the sin of scepticism, how much should we deplore the havoc wrought on many

of even our best minds by Communism! It seems unthinkable that the absurd superficialities of materialism, the delusions about a fantastic proletariate utopia, the inhuman doctrine of class struggle, hatred and revenge, should have found supporters among our intellectuals who are traditionally reputed as rational and peace-loving. Hot-headed youths, even among the college students, might have wanted the means to guard themselves against the propaganda, sometimes vociferously impressive and somtimes devilishly subtle, of the Communists. But how about our professors? We have seem scholars who, with a background of liberal education in either the Confucianist or the Greek tradition or both, have nevertheless allowed themselves to be deceived. Was it that faith meant so much to their lives that, having missed it elsewhere, they would grasp at any cheap substitute of faith and would sell themselves readily to the school that seemed the most palatable because it told the biggest lies? Instead of guiding the country and the youths to a better recognition of truths, they made fools of themselves and then tried to make fools of the world too. The most dangerous thing about them was that though actually the mouthpiece of a party that was anything but democratic, they passed themselves off as "democratic elements". And it was in such an honored capacity that they aired their poisoned opinions. Their listeners were many: students first of all, and workers, businessmen, clerks, government functionaries, and sometimes foreign Ambassadors and Envoys who dutifully cabled back to their governments what they had heard as the true "democratic" opinions of China.

It was those professors, with the active cooperation of the so-called "professional students", or Communist secret agents who disguised themselves as students, that held sway over the public mind during the dark years climaxed by the siege of Peiping in December, 1948. Everywhere we saw new idols being worshipped and new superstitions being practised. Ideas were tested not by their rightness, but by the mysterious quality of being progressive—progressive, that is, in the Stalinist sense. Slogans and catchwords took the place of logical reasoning; works of scribbling demagogues were extolled over classics and standard textbook. Cultural activities of various kinds, seemingly innocent, such as literature, art, drama and music, were the Communists' tools even before their military conquest of the mainland. Never before in the Chinese history were such distortions of values, such mass hypnotism, such cold-blooded scheming to inflame the base sentiments of the mob, such shameless hypocrisies to canvass for a fanatic diabolism, and also such defeatism in face of a militant materialism.

For, indeed, above such drowning hubbub, few voices were then heard that spoke for reason, for moderation, for the dignity of the individual, for the ultimate triumph of soul over matter. A few weeks before the siege of Peiping, when the question was put before the professors of National Peking University for them to decide whether they would like to see their university removed to a safer place, very few of them seemed to favor the suggestion. Some, perhaps not a small number, of them were exultingly waiting for what they considered as "historical inevitability". Others, of more sober mind, who might not have been lovers of Communism, simply dismissed the question with a sigh: "Where could we go?"

It is out of considerations like these that I draw the conclusion that the loss of our mainland to the Communists was more a moral defeat than a military one. When men lose their sense of good and evil, evil must prevail. When they relinguished their dignity and ideals for the vain hopes of having something better to fill their belly, they would have even something worse. Materialism, being a force of evil, could do no good and would not satisfy even materially. A doctrine that rationalized robbery and justified extortion would very naturally lead to the death of millions by starvation. If "struggle" was lauded as the highest virtue, no doubt endless bloodshed would be committed. If no human ties were regarded as sacred and eternal, anybody, even one's best friend, could any time be suspected of being a traitor and condemned as such. And the few despots forming the Communist "politiburo" would freely do anything, to the extent of betraying their own nation, in the name of a certain class whose interests were thought to be more important than general welfare and which could be arbitrarily defined to include certain people and to exclude certain others. Indeed, there is not a crime that the Communists are perpetrating today, (and the horror of which has already shocked the world,) but has its logical necessity derivable from the very principles of Communism. To misread the real intentions of the Communists, to belittle their real danger was the mistake of many. And what a cost they are paying for that mistake!

So while our heart aches for the sufferings of our friends and other good people who have resisted Communism all along but who unfortunately have not succeeded in staying outside of the Iron Curtain, we heve also some pity for those intellectuals who sympathized with or welcomed Communism, but who by now must have been disillusioned if they were ever given time to indulge in such "bourgeoise" luxury as selfreflection. Whatever romantic fervour they once cherished for the Red paradise, it is perfectly clear now that the Communists have no more use for them. Culture, personality, taste, and morality, things that the intellectuals set a high value upon are odious to the Communists. Moreover, their habit of independent thinking, their sensitiveness to injustice, their irrepressible conscience, and their supposed personal prestige among the people cannot but prove to be obstacles to a despotic rule. We have had the opportunity to read a quantity of that specious and ridiculous sort of literature, the alleged "confessions" of scholars now working under the Communists on the mainland. That a short course of "re-education", however intensive, could have been so effective as to have completely transformed and brought into uniformity the thoughts of those who used to be proud of their individuality, does not sound to us credible. Nor do we believe that their jealous Red masters would ever accept these proselytes. Their birth, upbringing, and "class" have ordained that they do not belong to a Communist society. The interminable ordeal of open self-criticism and "thought-examinations" must some day catch them. They will be eliminated in one of those periodical "liquidations", for which the Communist party is notorious, either as opportunists or as "pernicious residuum of a feudalist or capitalist civilization".

These are tragic figures in the great drama of the *Rebirth of Chinese Civilization*, and their part is about at an end. The rest of it, up to

its happy ending, is to be carried on by us, intellectuals in Taiwan and other parts of the Free World. We, too, have had misgivings and moments of despondence, but we believe we are beginning to recover our faith, for within everyone of us runs the lively sensation that our strength is increasing. Now that the magnificent fraud of Communism has been exposed by its own doings, our work is greatly facilitated in fighting against hypocrisy and iniquity. Whatever we do to vindicate truth, to disseminate love and hope, shall not fail to find responses all over the world, especially among the suffering millions on the Chinese mainland, reports from whence already indicate how the poor men in uprisings and revolts are shaking the roots of the Communist rule. We have seen what disasters moral disintegration could have done, so our efforts will be directed mainly towards a spiritual reconstruction, a re-establishment of moral order. The world will not have its enduring peace until it is morally sound, until every seed of strife has been removed and plenty of something good has been sown in its stead.

'It is not the exterior and interior walls being incomplete, and the suppy of weapons offensive and defensive not being large, which constitutes the calamity of a kingdom. It is not the cultivable area not being extended, and stores and wealth not being accumulated, which occasions the ruin of a kingdom. When superiors do not observe the rules of propriety, and inferiors do not learn and follow the rules, then seditious people spring up, and that kingdom will perish in no time.' Mencius

Recognition or Non-Recognition

Notes on International Law

Heugtse Tu

Nothing will be so contradictory to the principle of justice and international law as well as the objectives of the United Nations if this organism of aggression and terror be admitted into the civilized society of nations.

It is said that no branch of international law has been so badly misunderstood and needlessly confused as that of the recognition of new states and new governments, that recognition has been the football of diplomats who have made it mean anything that suited their purpose, that it has certainly been grossly abused as a weapon of diplomatic pressure and intervention, that it has in many cases proved to be an insoluble puzzle to the courts whose decisions have been sometimes conflicting and confusing, that it has been a plaything for the political scientists who have taken delight in posing abstract problems of a theoretical nature, and that it may be anything or nothing. Nevertheless, we must penetrate into this subject, unshaken by these facts, and draw a conclusion through scientific objectivity and coldmindedness, because the people of the Republic of China, are facing the toughest moment the problem has created for us.

Whether the recognition is *de jure* or *de facto*, the prerequisite for a new state or a new government to be recognized is that it has sovereign power to enforce its authority within its territory, that is, it is free from foreign control. Here we may recall a striking example laid down in the practice of international law by the late Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of State in the United States, in expressing the view of his government to the Sino-Japanese dispute in the thirties. As it became apparent that Japan was going to create a puppet state in Manchuria as its political tool, Mr. Stimson addressed notes to both Japan and China, on January 7, 1932, in which he announced the policy of "non-recognition" of a new state brought about by external force. It was said that the United States "cannot admit the legality of any situation *de facto* nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and adminstrative integrity of the Republic of China, commonly known as the open door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928, to which Treaty both China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties." The principle contained in this statement was later accepted by the League of Nations as well as by many governments in dealing with cases of recognition. Now the Communist regime in the Chinese mainland is obviously a satellite of, though not a component part of, the Soviet Union. It was created by the directives and material assistance from the Kremlin, and of course cannot be recognized as a new government of China. The legitimate government of

China has thus submitted an item to the United Nations on "threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and the Alliance of August I4, 1945 and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations." In a letter of April 12, 1950 to the Chairman of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, the Chinese representative declared that "the Soviet military aid to the Chinese Communists is cleary an aggression against my government and constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations." The satellite nature of the Chinese Communists also explains clearly the initiation by the Soviet Union in the Security Council on December 29, 1949 and, on January 10, 1950, of resolutions to exclude the Chinese representative from the Council, and the use of the term "Kuomintang group" on August 1, 1950 when the Soviet representative again called for a discussion of the recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

The next basic point at which one may decide whether a new state or a new government should be recognized is the faithfulness in discharge of its obligations in international law. Hans Kelsen maintains that the legal act of recognition is the ascertainment (*la constatation*) that certain requirements, prescribed by international law, have been fulfilled by a legal commnnity or a body of persons (government). Professor H. Lauterpacht in his famous work "Recognition in International Law" (1947) also asserts that international law determines the requirements of statehood. In his "A Modern Law of Nations" (1948) Philip Jessup proposes that the United Nations General Assembly may by general convention or declaration establish the essential criteria of Statehood, provide for a finding that a particular entity possesses the required attributes and pledge members not to accord recognition to new states except in accordance with a standard procedure. Then, to what extent is the Communist regime in Peiping in accord with principles of international law? The answer is completely in the negative. They have thus far given quite enough evidence to show their opposition to the human sense of morality and justice. Either in the battlefield of Korea or in the forum of the United Nations they proved to be ignorant of the minimum standard of behavior established by modern nations.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, a study of the practices of states reveals that considerations which have been weighed by foreign offices in determining whether to recognize a new state or to defer or withhold recognitton, include: the stability and effectiveness of its government, and perhaps an estimate of its permanence as indicated by popular support; the extent to which it commands international support; tbe extent to which its establishment affronts principles of dynastic or constitutional legitimacy; whether its recognition would offend an ally or be otherwise premature; whether its recognition would not go far to support legitimate enterprise of the recognizing state or be politically advantageous; the use of non-recognition as a sanction of international policy or of international law. Considering these we cannot see anything that sheds favorable light upon Communist China.

It should be noted, however, that the principle of continuity and validity of acts of *de facto* governments have been a pretext for some governments, notably the United Kingdom, to accord recognition to the Peiping regime. In the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Horn V. Lockhardt, arising out of the Civil War, which concerned certain acts performed under the Government of the Confederacy, these principles were evoked. The Court in this case observed that: "The existence of a state of insurrection and war did not loosen the bonds of society, or do away with civil government or the regular administration of the laws.....No one, that we are aware of, seriously questions the validity of judicial or legislative acts in the insurrectionary states touching these and kindred subjects, where

they were not hostile in their purpose or mode of enforcement to the authority of the national government, and did not impair the rights of citizens under the Constitution." Even for this reason recognition is not urgent in the case of Mow-tse-tung. "The recognition of a new state has been described as the assurance given to it that it will be permitted to hold its place and rank in the character of an independent political organism in the society of nations." (Henry L. Stimson), and nothing will be so contradictory to the principle of justice and international law as well as the ends of the United Nations if this organism of aggression and terror be admitted into the civilized society of nations.

'What a man dislikes in his superiors, let him not display in the treatment of his inferiors; what he dislikes in inferiors, let him not display in the service of his superiors; what he hates in those who are before him, let him not therewith precede those who are behind him; what he hates in those who are behind him, let him not therewith follow those who are before him; what he hates to receive on the right; let him not bestow on the left; what he hates to receive on the left, let him not bestow on the right:— this is what is called "The principle with which, as with a measuring square, to regulate, one's conduct."'

The Great Learning

'The Way of Heaven has no partialities,
But always sides with the righteous.'

Lao Tzu

Lake-in-the-Clouds CANDIDIUS and Snow-capped MOUNT MORRISON

Chhi Khiam-sin and Hugh Macmillan

To a visitor standing at the edge of Lake Candidius and looking off in the direction of that towering mountain peak, the names of these two missionaries from the

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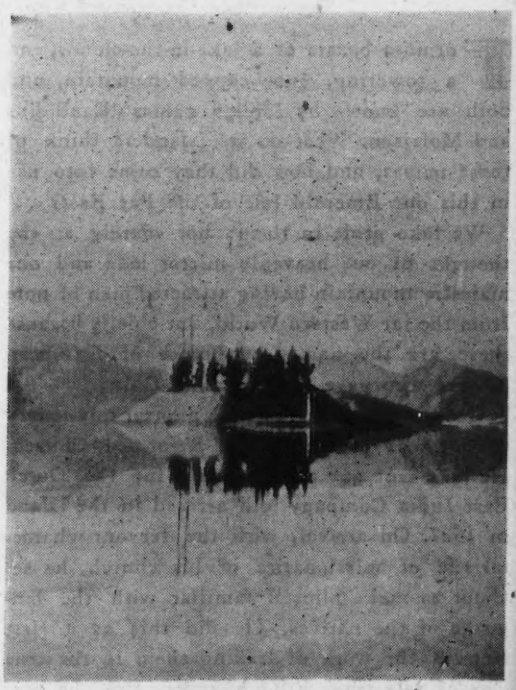
about to make himself familiar with the language of the natives. He did this as a first step in the work of leading them in the true way of salvation. From the very first he was impressed with the potentialities of the native people and he therefore expected great things to come from his labours. He was a humble-minded man and filled with high ideals for the work in which he was engaged. In 1631 he was called to Batavia, where he remained for some time; but still remembering the needs of Formosa, he returned in 1633 to the scene of his former labours. He joined with his immediate successor, the Reverend Robertus Junius English Presbyterian Church, the latter on a missionary exploration trip made the discovery of the lake and named it after his predecessor.

Campbell's discovery of the lake was made near the end of a long journey around the Island; by boat around the south cape, then up along the Pacific Coast on the east, and on to Tamsui at the north west. In Tamsui he spent eight days with Reverend George MacKay who recently arrived from Canada to represent the Canadian Presbyterians. The two then journeyed overland on foot down the west coast, three days, to see Sinkam, the village that bore the name of the Dutch township of colonial

days. There they parted and Campbell turned his steps into the inner mountains. On April 23rd he arrived at Po-li-sia after spending three weeks in Aboriginal or semi-Aboriginal villages in the plains or foot-hills on the west. Of his visit to the lake and how he came to name it, let his own notes tell the story:

"I left Po-li-sia early on the morning of the 16th May. There was some little difficulty in inducing a party to accompany me by the seldom-travelled road I arranged to come out by. I had heard so often about the Tsui-hwan or water savages, and their lake that the present seemed as favourable an opportunity as I could get for visiting that part of the country. We accordingly came out from Po-li- sia across the southern range of mountains, and reached the settlements of the Tsui-hwan on the evening of the day we set out, there to feast our eyes by gazing on the only good-sized lake in Formosa. It is doubtless the one referred to in Consul Swinhoe's Notes, and as the present was the first European visit to it, my inclination to find a name for this beautiful expanse of calm, sweet, life-giving water could not suggest one more suitable than that of Candidius. He was the pioneer Dutch missionary to Formosa during the first half of the seventeenth century, and we still know enough about him to desire that he should be held in respectful and loving remembrance. Like, then, the waters of Lake Candidius, may that pure Gospel he preached yet become a source of much blessing to the people of this lovely region."

On that first visit to the lake, Campbell spent about a week in the vicinity. According to his writings, his discovery led to visits by Consuls Bullock and Allen, referred to in reports of the Royal Geographical Society in 1877 and 1878. Later he himself, along with Mr. Henderson, the American Consul at Amoy, paid another visit to Lake Candidius and took occasion to paddle around it in one of the native canoes. He was anxious to find out more about the outlet of the lake and also about the drainage system away towards the east and west. At the Formosa Industrial Exhibition in Taipeh in 1916, Campbell was a lecturer on the history of the Island. In his lecture he is reported to have given an interesting description of the structure and carving of native canoes and saw in these some connection with Totemism as among North American Indians. So, we see that on these visits the missionary not only preached the Gospel to the Aborigines but also he had an eye for exploration and scientific investigation.



Sun-Moon Lake

The name of the Lake in Chinese is, Sun-moon-lake. It is said to have been thus named because its placid water mirrors the sun by day and the moon by night. Shut out from wide horizons by the surrounding mountain peaks, the lake has daily contact with the sky.

In more recent years Sun-moon-lake has become noted, not only in connection with missionary life and work, but also as the centre

of the Island's great hydro-electric system. The development of this project began in 1919 but had to be suspended due to the lack of funds. Later a loan was raised in the U.S.A. by the Japanese Government and the construction was completed in 1934. Water that tumbled down for countless centuries through mountain gorges from the lake's elevation of more than 1000 feet above the plains now became the source of power for the electrification of the whole Island. The raising of the level of the lake for the electrification project inundated the beautiful Pearl Islet at the south-western end and thus forced the Tsui-hwan tribe to move. But they found another place on the shores and there took up their abode. There they continue to entertain visitors with canoe trips and musical performances on their famous rice-pounding pestleorgan - as they no doubt did to welcome Campbell in his time.

Beyond Lake Candidius, off to the south-east rises Mount Morrison into the higher levels of Formosan clouds. To a visitor standing at the edge of the Lake and looking off in the direction of that towering mountain peak, the names of these two missionaries from the Western World, Candidius and Morrison, must come with refreshing memory. Who was Morrison and how came the mountain to be named after him?

Sun-Moon Lake

Robert Morrison (1782 - 1834) was the pioneer Protestant missionary to China. He arrived in Canton in 1807. His father was an elder in the Church of Scotland. Robert was born in the Scottish village of Morpeth and brought up to learn his father's trade, that of bootmaker. He became a scholar; was sent by the London Missionary Society to China, and has the distinction of having compiled a Chinese dictionary and grammar. After 27 years' labour as a missionary and part-time official interpreter for the East India Company at Canton, he died at the early age of 52. His grave is at Macao but we might say that the monument which outstandingly bears his name is Macao's nearest high mountain, our Mount Morrison.

Admiral Collinson of the British Far Eastern fleet was a man who held Robert Morrison in high esteem. He had heard much about him from British and American merchants and the Chinese people around Canton and Macao. Afterwards, he met him personally and they became friends. Therefore, after the Admiral had sailed around, or past Formosa, on different occasions and looked with admiration on the towering mountain peak in the centre of the Island, and especially after the completion of his survey of the Pescadores Islands between Formosa and the mainland when he fixed the height of the mountain, he named it "Morrison" after his friend. Mistakes have been made by writers on Far Eastern events by connecting the name of Mount Morrison with that of another person of the same name, but reliable sources indicate to the contrary that our majestic mountain truly bears the name of this pioneer missionary to our country. In these post war years when our Island has again become part of China, we take pride in the monumental nature of this landmark.

To Formosans in general, Mount Morrison is known by another name. It is called Giok San, or gem mountain. This striking, snow-capped peak, highest of the Formosan chain, looked, to those who named it, like a special white gem on a beautiful necklace. The Aboriginal tribes, however, called it Pat-tong-koan San or quartz mountain, because of the nature of its rock. In 1895, when Formosa was ceded to

Japan, the Japanese Government sent a party to the Island to investigate the forestry resources of the central mountain area. Dr. Honda, who made their report made out the peak to be 14,450 feet high, the highest in the Japanese Empire. In 1897, the Japanese Emperor Meiji named it Niitaka San, or New High Mountain. Recently, with the restoration of the Island to China and under the governorship of Dr. Wei Tau Ming, the name has been changed back to its former Chinese one. Many people, however, and especially those familiar with the history of Western civilizing influences in China know the mountain as "Mount Morrison" in honour of the pioneer missionary to China. And they shall continue to give it this name, for when they do so they think of the melting snows around its white crown and of the streams flowing through the Candidius Lake and power house, and pray that in like manner the whole Island may become full of the light of the Gospel that these two pioneers brought to us.

'If a man takes no thought for the future,
he will find sorrow in the present.'

Confucian Analects

'Propriety is reciprocal; if there is giving, but no receiving, this is not propriety; if there is receiving, but no giving, neither is this propriety.'

Li-Chi—*'The Book of Rites'*

The Communist Rule on the Mainland

H. C. Wang

I. A New "Twenty-One Demands"

While the Chinese Communists have been engaged in the Korean War with the fear that the Nationalist guerillas might catch them napping on the mainland, they lost no time in launching a large-scale "liquidating-Nationalists campaign" by promulgating last month "Regulations governing the Punishment of Reactionaries." These regulations comprising twenty one articles are aimed, as proclaimed by the Communists, at putting down a legal basis for punishing the reactionaries. They are somewhat like a replica of the iniquitous "Twenty-One Demands" by Japanese warlords who intended to shackle the Chinese during the first Great War between 1914-1918.

The important articles of these regulations run as follows:

Article 1: These regulations being based upon Article 7 of the "Common Platfrom of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference," are aimed at punishing reactionaries, at stopping their activities and at stabilizing the people's democratic autocracy.

All the understated types of reactionaries will be subject to punishment by either death sentence or life imprisonment as circumstances require.

Article 2: Any kind of reactionary who attempts to overthrow the people's democratic rule and to destroy the people's democratic enterprises will be subject to the punishment stipulated in these regulations.

Article 4: Any one who instigates allures, or bribes public servants and the armed forces or militia to foment rebellion .....

Article 6: Any one who takes the activities of a spy or of benefiting the emeny .....

Article 7: Any one who takes part in reactionary activities or detective organizations.....

Article 8: Any one who prosecutes reactionary activities by the use of feudalistic groups or organizations.....

Article 10: Any one who fans mass resistance, detrimental to the policies of the People's Government on collecting taxes and food, and on recruiting new forces. Any one who interferes with the unity between defferent peoples, classes, democratic parties and groups, civilian associations, and between the people and the government.....

Article 11: Any one who crosses over the national frontier secretly to serve the purpose of reactionaries.....

Article 16: Any other who serves the purpose of reactionaries but is not included herein should be punished in accordance with what is provided in these regulations.

Article 18: Any reationary whoes arrest was

made before the promulgation of these regulations is also subject to the punishment provided in these regulations.

It is quite clear by a mere glance at these articles that these regulations are applied more widely than almost any law ever promulgated in China. Especially Article 20 which provides that any political criminal shall be tried and sentenced by a military court forms the major feature for enforcing the strictest punishment, as we know that no criminal law was ever legislated by omitting provision for appeal through legal procedure. Punishment being either death sentence or life imprisonment leaves almost no room for such criminals to appeal for redress. So far as the spirit of these legislations is concerned, it not only does no justice to criminals but also makes no discrimination between political and non-political prisoners. If such a law is worthy of its name, the so-called democratic people's government has no significance other than a group of gangsters bent on the launching of a large-scale slaughter of innocents.

II. The Correct Definition of "Reactionaries"

It is reported from different reliable sources that since these regulations were put into force, hundreds of thousands of Chinese citizens whose names have already been identified have lost their lives secretly or publicly. The only explanation of how such a mass massacre could be performed is that the title of "reactionary" is too easily given to any person whose thought or action is alleged harmful to the Communist rule. The exact definition of reactionary may be found in facts rather than in these regulations. Basing upon an analysis of the facts as well as the disclosed classification from the Communist authority, the reactionaries are actually divided into the following nine groups:

1. Those who served the National Government as a chief of an office or enjoyed reputation or prestige as a gentry in country districts.
2. Any intellectual of more than thirty years of age who is recognized as a die-hard and is not easily transformed.
3. Young students and unemployed labourers who have slightly national conscience. Witness to this fact is that several thousands of patriotic youths in Sin-yang of the North-eastern provinces had been put to death on the tenth of October last year.
4. Party members remaining on the mainland who belonged to the Kuomintang, the Youth Party, the Social Democratic Party, or the San-Min-Chu-I Youth Corps.
5. The leaders of age-long secret societies who show no gesture to cooperate with the Communists. Among those who were arrested or executed under this excuse are the well-known leaders such as Yang Chin-san of Wu-han, Lun Kai-tai of Chen-tu, Wang Tseng-lin and Chu Kuo-chou of Peiping, and othes (one hundred and twenty-two in all).
6. Landlords and rich farmers who are alleged to be obstacles to "land-reform." At present, the Communists are making their fellow-members struggle ruthlessly with those country people in the districts of Hunan along the railway line where they are in full power to put the "land-reform" into practice. According to figures recently published by the Communists, on an average ten persons were killed on each farm in the Hinsan area of Hunan.
7. Those pursuing learned professions who are not willing to be defectionists. It is learned now that six newspapermen were killed in Kwangchow city.
8. Missionaries and staffs of schools sponsored by missions. As these people are usually regarded as the henchmen of the "American Imperialists," they have also to be purged under the banner of the "Anti-American campaign." The memory is still fresh of the fact that following the arrest in early December of last year of Prof.

Lee Shin-haw of the University of Linnan and an American nurse of a hospital, another American clergyman and a Chinese missionary and more than ten professors of the Linnan University were prisoned, and up to now nothing about them is known.

9. The elements who are not pro-Communists or the swaying defectionists. The most tragic case among these is that of Chou Nan, a subordinate of General Tang Shen-chi, whose corpse was exposed outdoor for days after being killed. Several other defectionists in Kwantung who had been temporarily used by the Communists were also killed without mercy.

Those listed above are so-called reactionaries who once condemned will have little chance to escape death or life imprisonment. They are not subject to criminal law or legal procedure which are popularly adopted by civilized countries, although they are political prisoners. This can only happen in a "police state" of Soviet pattern. One of the leaders of the Communists has already made this clear by saying that "the mistakes of unlimited generousness committed by us must be corrected, and the policy for police administration must be put into action more strictly."

III. How to Handle the "Reactionary Elements"

According to the information available in Hongkong the Communist organizations which perform police functions fall into three classes: (1) the Public Safety Department and its information branches under the jurisdiction of the Executive Ministry; (2) the Military advisory Department under the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee; (3) the Social Affairs Department under the jurisdiction of the party headquarters. All these organizations function from the supreme bodies down to the small units in districts and villages without a hitch and they have no relationship with one another except in special cases. But the Youth Corps which takes charge of the prosecution of "reactionary elements" and the fanning of mass massacres may be regarded as a subordinate organization under the Communist party headquarters.

Any person who is accused of being a "reactionary element" or a "Nationlist spy" will promptly be put under custody and handled by one of the above-said organizations. In some cases, the supposed "reactionary element" may be handed over to what is called the "revolutionary court" for hearing. But generally, few persons have ever been transferred to the "revolutionary court", except when the accused is very popular and is not easily put to death secretly.

As to the manner of handling the "reactionary elements", the Communists have so far shown little sign for generosity. Miss Hsi Liang, the Communist Woman Minister of Justice, has also made it clear by stating that "the Communist's unlimited generosity towards the 'reactionary elements' must be put to an end". Through the same sources stated above, it is known now that the "reactionary elements" or what are called "reactionary suspects" arrested by the "People's Court" from September to December last year amounted to more than a million. Among the arrested more than a hundred thousand had been put to death during this period and all the names have been accurately identified and disclosed both in Hongkong and Formosa. The correct figures are as follows:

1) Hunan-------38,167
2) Hupeh-------11,218
3) Fukien--------7,646
4) Kwangtung----406
5) Kwangsi-----(more than)--------30,000
6) Honan----------27
7) Hopei----------24
8) Kiangshi-------112
9) Shenshi----------13
10) Yunan----------125
11) Kansu----------49
12) Nanking & Shanghai----------89
13) Kiangsu-----12,024
14) Chekiang-----1,607
15) Anhwui----------68
16) Shantung---------66
17) Hsichuan-----2,054
18) Shenyang---10,061
19) Hainan Is.--(more than)----------500

IV. The Floods of the "Anti-American Campaign"

For meeting the military urgent needs on the Korean front, it is reliably raported that the Communists have recently made, in the cabinet meeting of the Peiping regime, a very important decision to the effect that all cultural, educational, religious and relief organisations sponsored and subsidized by Americans should be closed and transfered to the "Central People's Government".

The organisations which were first shut up and handed over to the Communists as a result of the decision are well-known hospitals in Peiping, from which the Communists took away almost all valuable medical materials and equipment. After the completion of the transfer, it is learned that the Communists made further decisions about the management of these hospitals. The decisions were:

(1) That five hospitals out of nine be run by the "People's Government" — namely, the Maternal Hospital in Tein-tsin, the Lu-ho Hospital in Tungshien, the Kwang chi Hospital in Chanli, the Jen-hsu Hospital and the Fun-yang Hospital in Shensi.

(2) That one Hospital be run by the Chinese people—namely, Gospel Hospital in Pao-ting.

(3) That three hospitals be run cooperately by the "Government" and the people—namely, the Tung-jen Hospital, Tao-chi Hospital and the Maternity Hospital in Peiping.

As known to all, the American subsidizd hospital in North-China were ten in number. The oldest and best equipped of those hospitals was the Peiping Union Medical College Hospital together with its branches. But it was handed over to the Communists as soon as the "People's Government" was set up. The recent closing of the rest, as explained by independent observers, fully shows that the Communists tolerate no American influences in China notwithstanding their cultural or educational functions which do no harm at all. meanwhile, owing to the lack of sufficient medical aid from Russia for the large number of wounded soldiers in Korea, the Communists actually find no way to get the necessary equipment but to loot from these institutions.

The meeting held in February this year under the direction of the Department of Health of Mao's regime passed a resolution that the Communist authorities would resolutely participate in the "Anti-American and Aid-to-Korea Campaign". "These are by no means high-sounding words", say independent observers, "for the Communists are those who can best hold their tongues before they take action".

V. Where is the Freedom of the Press?

In accordance with the policy of rigid control over all private enterprises, the Communists have recently made a noticeable decision that the old big five publishers— the Commercial Press, the Chung Hwa Book Company, the Kai Ming Book Co., the Triple Associated Book Co. (including the former Life Book Co., the Reader's Book Store and the New Knowledge Book Store) and Lien In Book Co.—be incorporated into one organisation under the name of the "China Book Publishers Incorporation". The general office of the corporation was set up and opened in February this year in Peiping. After the establishment of this new organisation all the old departments and branches of the five companies are to be disbanded or reorganised.

The general director and the staff of the new organisation, according to the decision, shall be appointed by the General Publication Bureau of the "Central People's Government", and the staff in charge of production is to be trained by the "Government". What seems more interesting is the provision that "the financial affairs of the former five companies be administered independently for the time being, but be unified afterwards". This suggests that all the capitals and assests of the five companies will be confiscated in the long run. Recent reports from the mainland say that since the establishment

of the new organization, the publishers, old and new, will have no more freedom either in distribution or in editing as the former state of free competition in the market has been totally suppressed. This tendency also helps to explain the fact that the Communists leave no room for freedom of thought under their control policy.

But it is to be noted that the so-called "All-China Publication Conference" arranged by the Communists decided as early as last September that from the beginning of 1951 the New China Book Company (run by the Communist Party Headquarters) is to be transformed into the biggest trust in China by increasing production as well as distribution, and that the same company be responsible for organising all the book stalls and salesmen in China so as to form a network throughout the whole country. This decision to amalgamate the big five book companies in China would practically annihilate all non-Communist enterprises in China.

It is reliably learned that following the incorporation of the big five book firms, another new organization was set up in Shanghai, into which fifteen privately-run geographical publishing societies were incorporated. By this new establishment all the other big geographical publishing societies in the country would be naturally deprived of their right to exist.

'The Sage does not take to hoarding.
The more he lives for others, the richer he is.
The more he gives, the more he receives.
'The Way of Heaven is to benefit, not to harm.
The Way of the Sage is to do his duty, not to strive with anyone.'

Lao Tzu

They Have Lost Their Birthright

"There isn't the ghost of a chance that we can remain long our own mistresses. Why don't we be prepared for the end of our journey once we lose our birthright."

It was just those days when the dust storm so typical of Peiping in spring was sweeping the red-walled and golden roofed ancient city. The air visibly saturated with the fine particles smelled of earth; and everything was screened behind a dusty veil. In the same dusty frame of mind was Mrs Lee seated musing or rather anxiously awaiting the appointed visit of the "Chu* People's Government" representative of Tung Ssu Erh Tiao wherein she resided.

The call of the "People's" official could not be very welcome to the young housewife for her attractive countenance was obviously distorted by the knitted brows above a pair of unusually large but diluted eyes. The date of expiry was fast approaching for her household to contribute the share of work for the levelling down of the muddy road prior to the macadamization of the road leading to an important military headquarters in the vicinity of her house. She had to decide the question whether she herself should join the gang to level that section of the road alloted to her household or she should hire some one to fulfill the turn.

The reason for the "Government" to insist on the road work was obvious and it was equally obvious that the authorities allowed her to pay for the hire. The job was a heavy one. Neither she herself nor her husband, the only other member of the household, could handle the job satisfactorily. She could not afford the physical strength, nor could her husband the time. But the hire was beyond the pecuniary means of the Lees to pay.

Nobody, however, would feel convinced, especially the "Chu" representative, that the owners, of such a well-appointed house and the neatly trimmed courtyard should plead for the shortage of money just to pay for a small hire of this kind But the house was the only legacy, besides the surgical training of the P. U. M. C. ** her husband received from his scholar father who had passed away not long ago. Two years of hard work just enabled him to stand on his feet and another two made it possible to get married. No sooner had they been wedded than they decided that the addition of a younger member to their family would just have to wait only until the household finance had been improved appreciably.

In any case Dr. Lee has already had many to look after for he treated all his patients like his own children. Their anxious moments have always been his. From the minute he perspired under the blazing flourescent light in the operation theatre to the moment they were sent home after recuperation, he devoted all his time, mind and surgical skill to them. But after the "Liberation" he was compelled to attend the indoctrination class which was followed by lengthy study and heated discussion. By the time he returned home, he was no more than a wreck. Mrs. Lee could not but keep silence, much as she longed to exchange news with him; for throughout the whole day she did all the chores cooking, washing and hundreds of the unnamed household duties she had to do as it was out of the question for her household to employ any

* Chu is a subsidiary administrative office

** The Peking Union Medical College, Peiping, well-known throughtout the Far East as one of the best and well equipped colleges of its kind with a more famous hospital attached to the college. It was a Rockefeller endowed instituion.

servant. Her husband's pay would never have carried them through, had it not been for her success achieved by trial and error in learning to economize, improvise and simplify all the household affairs,

It must be only after a long while when she sensed that her husband had begun to adjust himself to the tempo of his home life that she grew gradually communicative. She often thought that he could not carry on like this any longer. But he must work and study for the sake of the people, the "People's Government" stressed. He used to be very cheerful believing that nothing could be more satisfying than restore an impaired life to health, particularly those who had almost been abandoned as hopeless cases. But ever since tha "Liberation," he has not been free from some haunted thoughts. He confided one day to his wife that he was ordered to give up some serious cases. "Leave the weak and the aged alone, look after the young and healthy." In fact, medical students have been made to shorten their period of study from seven to at most three years, for it is now believed that China requires more doctors to treat ordinary cases than specialists. They should be only competent enough to prevent the healthy from contracting illness rather than do their best to cure the sick.

After all, only the strong can serve the "State", which, therefore, has no obligation to protect the weak, the ruling class declared. Medical students would waste their time, the Communists argued, if they should devote too much of theirs to specializing themselves in any particular line. China has no time to squander, the new rulers emphasized. Mrs. Lee was certainly shocked by this theory; but she was more shocked by the loud knock at the door. She knew the "Chu" representative had finally come for her decision. Without knowing what she was saying to him, she told him point-blank that the household could not afford the hire and she would do the job herself. To her utter surprise he left her without repeating all the harangues he used to give her during other visits. He did nothing but throw a suspicious glance at her, apparently wondering if in her answer she was serious.

She was, for early in the morning she appeared at the head of the assembling line of a motley of coolies, holding a spade and standing nonchalantly against the dust-laden winds lashing past. Her presence was particularly conspicuous, for dressed in a silk-padded gown of bright red hue, she stood there against the grey conglomeration of nondescript men, her shapely legs sheathed in nylon stockings and her slender feet encased in a pair of high-heeled kid shoes. Charged with deliberately making herself an object of distraction while constructive work of urgent necessity was to be achieved and further accused of violating the rule of austerity, she retorted that she was not to blame for wearing no working suit she was not in possession of. She explained that it was wasteful and against the "Government" ruling not to make use of some of the old dress but to have a new one made for any particular purpose such as she was now engaged in. Besides, she had no means to make any new dress however cheap its cost might be. As to the bright red colour, she said that it suited the great occasion--- the first time she had ever had the opportunity of doing a laborer's work. Her nylon stocking were badly worn out and worthless. Referring to her odd foot-wear, she contended that she put on the high-heeled shoes for no other reason than make them serve some useful purpose.

Though calmed down by her impassioned talk, the local official was dissatisfied with her work. She did not know how to handle the spade nor had she any efficiency. In answer to this remark, she reminded him that she was just "learning" the spirit of which the new regime has been instilling into the minds of all. He almost gave her up altogether and left her at that, for he ordered her to go home in order that she might not contaminate the working atmosphere and the morale of the workers. However, she refused to obey, intimating

that she had found that some physical exertion was the best escape from her mental distress. She went on hopping up and down the road without realizing what a joke she created then and there, jogging along in that outfit of hers with a spade welded like a long trapped hand-bag. Fortunately, other co-workers were too much engrossed in their arduous tasks to bother about this woman they considered almost insane. Life was indeed too hard for anyone to think of other's lot.

On her return after a solid day's labour, she inavoidably felt ill. Once she was home her mind was troubled all of a sudden by her husband's latest intimation: "Only the young and fit deserve medical attention". Why, neither she herself nor her husband is far from old. But at such a physical speed and such a mental strain, she wondered how long they could keep themselves young and fit. In fact, she needed medical attention right then. While she went to a couch lying down, she asked herself, "Do I deserve any medical attention?" At least her husband would give it to her. But it was only seven o'clock and his return could not be expected until, at the earliest, three hours later. He had barely finished his hospital duty and had to go through three hours of "learning and examination."

She was much too exhausted to venture preparing for dinnar for two. In any case there was not much to prepare and she was then not interested so much in food as in rest. As soon as she lay herself on the couch, she relapsed into a deep thinking. Her husband looked particularly thin and old whenever he appeared across the threshold. He was onls thirty two, in the prime of his life. But who knows but that he would one day break down, so overworked as he was. Then he would given up as a pair of worn-out shoes. While she was kicking off her high-heeled shoes she felt dizzy. The dark shadow of death unexpectedly appeared looming large just in front of her.

Her thought was directed to the recess of her mind, longing for the potion her husband once brought home from his hospital and remembering he said that they could swallow it for a quick and painless death, should they be no master or mistress of their own. But they were young, she reflected grudgingly. Life was yet to begin for them. Besides, who could say that they were no longer their own master or mistress? But why was it that one day Elsie her cousin, begged to have some share of the deadly potion when she unwittingly revealed of her secret possession? Elsie had her good days in the States with her husband studying, working and travelling togetther all the world over, and above all they were still far better off. She did not, however, seem to mind taking some of the potion and in fact she was eager to have it for she said breezily: "There isn't the ghost of a chance that we can remain long our own mistresses. Why don't we be prepared for the end of our journey once we lose our birthright." Nevertheless, Elsie and her husband had had their good time. Dr. Lee and herself had none, she thought. If they had any happiness, it could be only their sticking together without any separation for a day since their wedding. But she did not know just at that moment her husband was made to volunteer his service by joining up the medical corp to leave early the following morning for the Yalu River front.

Communist Imperialism Brought to Light

The Communist propaganda technique, it is generally admitted, is unique of its kind and has excelled what Nazis and Fascists did before and during the last war. Like the Nazis and Fascists the Communists have tactfully struck the keynote of propaganda for home as well as for foreign consumption. This keynote is to tell lies, big or small, as numerically and constantly as possible. When a lie has been told ten times, a hundred times or even a thousand times, it would strike root in the minds of many who would gradually come to believe it. After having repeated the same falsehood many a time even the liar himself may become bewildered.

How many lies have the Communists told the world? No enumeration is needed for the present purpose, for such lies could be recorded into volumes. Suffice to say that what Ernest Bevin termed the utterances of Soviet delegates to the United Nations Assembly as "the upside-down language of Soviet diplomacy" can be applied to all propaganda works of the Communists

Why should we waste time on such terms as "people's democracy", "world peace" etc, which the Communists claim as being advocates, and "Fascist brigands", "imperialists", "war mongers" and any number of similar terms which they have used to denounce leaders of the free nations? Let facts speak for themselves. We need only produce evidences to prove the guilt of the culprit. For this reason the editors of this magazine take pleasure to extract and publish in the following pages a portion of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Congress, U. S. A., which Report is entitled "Background Information on the Soviet Union in International Relations."

SOVIET TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

A. THE COMMUNIST WORLD

Country	1949 area [1] (square miles)	Population [1]
A. U. S. S. R. — 1939 territory	8,176,000	170,467,000
B. Territorial acquisitions, 1939-49 [2]	264,200	24,036,000
1. Finnish Provinces	17,600	450,000
2. Polish Provinces	69,900	11,800,000
3. Rumanian Provinces	19,400	3,700,000
Bessarabia	17,100	3,200,000
Bukovina	2,300	500,000
4. Baltic States	65,200	6,030,000
Estonia	18,300	1,122,000
Latvia	25,400	1,951,000
Lithuania	21,500	2,957,000
5. Kaliningrad (Koenigsberg) area	5,400	1,187,000
6. Czechoslovakian areas	4,900	731,000
7. South Sakhalin	13,900	415,000
8. Kurile (Chishima) Islands	3,900	18,000
9. Tanna Tuva	64,000	65,000
C. U. S. S. R. (1949) [3]	8,591,700	200,000,000
D. Soviet dominated territories [4]	4,823,960	552,878,000
1. Occupied areas	53,160	21,238,000
Germany	42,900	18,807,000
Soviet zone	41,400	17,600,000

Soviet sector of Berlin	1,500	1,207,000
Austria	10,260	2,431,000
Soviet zone	10,200	1,931,000
Vienna (Soviet sectors)	60	500,000
2. European satellites [4]	351,100	70,540,000
Albania	11,100	1,186,000
Bulgaria	42,800	7,160 000
Czechoslovakia	49,300	12,463,000
Hungary	35,900	9,224,000
Poland	120,400	24,500,000
Rumania	91,600	16,007,000
3. Asiatic satellites	4,419,700	461,100,000
China [5]	3,745,300	450,000,000
Mongolian People's Republic	625,900	2,000,000
North Korea	48,500	9,100,000
Total, Communist world[4]	13,415,660	752,878,000

[1]Aside from the U. S. S. R. all area and population data relate to 1949. Except for the 1949 estimated total, the Soviet figures relate to the prewar populations, no later official figures being available. Unless otherwise indicated data were drawn from the League of Nations and United Nations statistical publications. Other sources are as follows: Polish Porvinces, Population Index, (January 1947); Kaliningrad area, Statistisches Handbuch von Deutschland, 1949; Czechoslovakia areas and Tanna Tuva, the Statesman's Yearbook; South Sakhalin and Kurile Islands, 1940 census of Japan.

[2]The figures do not include about 350 square miles of territory under Soviet control but which are neither Satellite countries nor territories directly incorporated into the U. S. S. R. These are the Porkkala peninsula in Finland (187 square miles), leased by the Soviet Union for 50 years; and Port Arthur, Manchuria (163 square miles) By agreement with Communist China, the area is under joint U. S. S. R.-Chinese administration up to 1952.

[3]While no recent census or official population estimate of the Soviet Union is available, election district data indicate a population of approximately 200,000,000. The official Soviet figures for area of the U. S. S. R. in 1939, plus the territorial annexations of 1939-49, do not add to the official Soviet figure for the total postwar area, apparently owing to revised estimates based on more recent surveys.

[4]Excluding Yugoslavia.

[5]Excluding Taiwan.

B. SOVIET TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF WORLD WAR II

General

Post World War I Soviet Russia had an area of approximately 8,176,000 square miles. The only extension of territory before 1939 was the formal annexation (announced in 1926) of all islands in the Arctic which fall within the triangle described by the lines of longitude 32°4'31" East and 168°49'31" West, the North Pole forming the apex and the northern coast of the U. S. S. R., the base of the triangle. Figures for the area involved have not been issued by the U. S. S. R. Except for this addition, the borders of Soviet Russia remained static until 1939.

At present its territory comprises 8,591,700 square miles. Since 1939 the U. S. S. R. has expanded extensively. A total of 246,200 square miles has been brought under direct Soviet control and 350 square miles are leased or jointly occupied. Territories have been regained which at one time were part of the Russian Empire, comprising 183,800 square miles in all. These include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bessarabia and South Sakhalin, as well as large parts of prewar Poland and Finland. In addition, the Konigsberg area, Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, Northern Bukovina, Tannu Tuva and the Kuriles (totaling 80,500 square miles) have been brought within Russian boundaries for the first time. Not officially part of the U. S. S. R., but temporarily under Soviet control are Prokkala (Peninsula) in Finland and Port Arthur in Manchuria, totaling approximately 350 square miles. Only a small part of these recent additions have been internationally recognized. The new area have been acquired in a variety of ways but the validity of Soviet claim to them rests principally upon sheer force.

Finnish Provinces

Following defeat in the war of 1939-40, Finland ceded to the U. S. S. R., by treaty of March 12, 1940, the greater part of the province

of Viipuri (Viborg), including the city of Viipuri, the Karelian Isthmus and the shores of Lake Ladoga, and a strip of land in the Kuolayarvi region of Oulu Province. The Finnish Army cooperated with the Germans in the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 and reoccupied most of the territory ceded in 1940, but as a result of the defeat of Germany again lost these territories and in addition was compelled by armistice of September 19, 1944, to cede the Petsamo corridor to the Arctic Ocean and a larger territory in the Kuolayarvi region. The Peace Treaty of February 10, 1947, finalized the relationship and included a lease of the Porkkala area (187 square miles) to the U. S. S. R. as a naval base for 50 years. The population of the ceded territories in 1939 amounted to about 450,000, but almost the entire population has been resettled in Finland, leaving a negligible Finnish population in the lost areas.

Polish Provinces

As a result of the German invasion and Soviet-German agreements, Poland was partitioned in 1939. As of November 1, 1939, the U. S. S. R. annexed an area of 75,200 square miles with an estimated population of 12,500,000. The Soviet-German treaties of 1939 were repudiated at the time of the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. Following Soviet reoccupation in 1944 and the establishment of a provisional Polish Government in December 1944, the eastern frontier of Poland was established as the Curzon line, ceding to the Soviet Union the old voivodships of Wilno, Nowogrodek, Polesie, Wolyn, Tarnopol, and Stanislawow, as well as substantial portions of Bialystok and Lwow, including the important city of that name. These areas had a prewar population of 11,800,000. The town of Wilno and the surrounding areas were annexed to the Lithuanian S. S. R. The remainder of the Wilno district, Nowogrodek district, and most of Polesie went to the Byelorussian S. S. R., while Wolyn, Tarnopol, Stanislawow, and the city of Lwow and environs were annexed to the Ukrainian S. S. R.

Rumanian Provinces

Following the acceptance of a Soviet ultimatum Soviet troops occupied Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, which were incorporated in the Soviet Union on August 2, 1940. The Rumanian Peace Treaty on February 10, 1947, confirmed these cessions.

Baltic States

On the basis of the Soviet German agreement of August 23, 1939, the U. S. S. R. occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in June 1940; these were annexed by Soviet decrees in August 1940.

Kaliningrad (Koenigsberg) area

In 1945 the U. S. S. R. occupied this area of East Prussia, containing the important cities of Koenigsberg, Tilsit, and Insterburg and following the Potsdam meetings the area was annexed as a special *Okrug* of the U. S. S. R. Permanent title to this area awaits the peace treaty.

Czechoslovakian areas

Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia and a small part of Slovakia were added to the Soviet Union by the treaty of Moscow with Czechoslovakia in July 1945.

Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands

Under the terms of the Yalta Agreement with the Allies in February 1945, these areas were incorporated in the U. S. S. R. following the defeat of Japan. Permanent title depends directly upon the peace treaty with Japan.

Tannu Tuva

The list of electoral districts published in the Soviet Press October 17, 1946, disclosed that the nominally independent republic had been incorporated into the U. S. S. R. as the Tuva Autonomous Region.

C. THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD

Region	Area [1] (square miles)	Population [1]
Europe [2]	1,511,000	300,794,000
Near and Middle East [3]	3,775,000	509,462,000
Far East [3]	3,677,000	282,079,000
Africa [3]	11,399,000	198,293,000
North America	9,373,000	214,341,000
South America	6,857,000	107,101 000
Oceania	3,304,000	12,403,000
Total	39,896,000	1,624,473,000

[1]1949 areas and population as given in statistical publications of the United Nations.

[2]Including Yugoslavia.

[3]There is no universal definition as to what countries should be included in the Near and Middle East. For this study Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were considered as portions of Africa; Greece and European Turkey, in Europe; Asiatic Turkey through India and including the Arabian Shield, Ceylon, Nepal and Bhutan as parts of the Near and Middle East. The remainder of non-Communist Asia was included in the Far East.

D. COMPARISONS OF COMMUNIST AND NONCOMMUNIST WORLDS

Region	Total		Communist-dominated absolute		Communist-dominated percentages	
	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area	Population
U. S. S. R.	8,591,700	200,000,000	8,591,700	200,000,000	100	100
Europe	1,915,000	392,572,000	404,000	91,778,000	21	23
Near and Middle East	3,775,000	509,462,000				
Far East	8,097,000	743,179,000	4,420,000	461,100,000	55	62
Africa	11,399,000	198,293,000				
North America	9,373,000	214,341,000				
South America	6,857,000	107,101,000				
Oceania	3,304,000	12,403,000				
World	53,311,700	2,377,351,000	13,415,700	752,878,000	25	32

'Climbing a tree to seek for fish.'

Mencius

Who's Who in Free China

DR. CHIANG MONLIN

CHINA'S KEY MAN ON THE J.C.R.R.

If we add to Confucianism and Taoism the liberal education that he received in the West, we may be offering a key to the understanding of his personality and his life-long devotion to the welfare of his countrymen.

The key problem of Free China in Taiwan is economic. Whether that problem can be successfully solved or not will determine the future of the Island. One of the key organizations which will help us to solve the problem is the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR). Its work in aiding the development of the Island's agriculture and the improvement of rural life is highly beneficial and very fundamental. The beneficial results are already evident to every candid observer. And China's key man on the JCRR is Dr. Chiang Monlin, the Commission's Chinese Chairman.

Coming into Dr. Chiang's beautifully kept office over-looking Taipeh's "Central Park," a visitor will at once notice his thin but intelligent looks, his neat set-up, and his things kept in excellent order. Then after a brief conversation, the visitor will be impressed by his clear thinking and incisive remarks. For here is the presence of a keen intelligence.

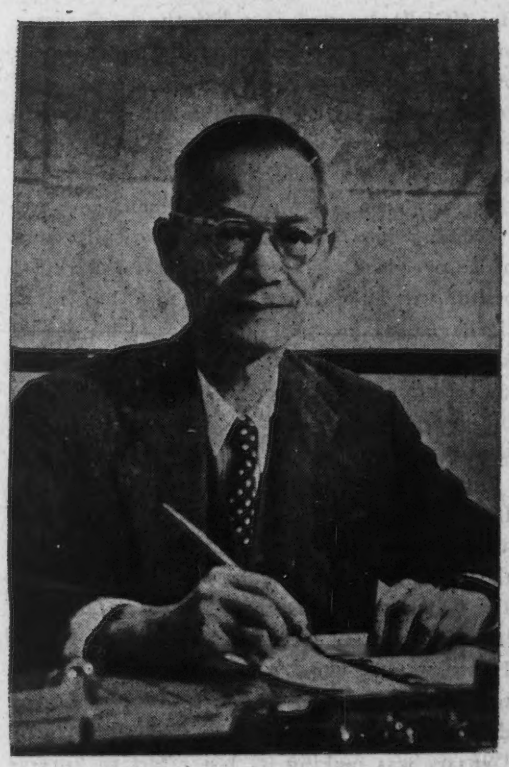
Intelligence and qualities of leadership account for Dr. Chiang's success as JCRR's Chairman, a position that he has held since 1948 when the Commission began its work. Back of that, Dr. Chiang had a distinguished career. He was born in the year 1886, in the district of Shao Hsing, a place noted for its keen-witted secretaries. The years of his early education were disturbing and exciting years when the Manchu Dynasty was making its last effort to survive against the rising tide of nationalist revolt and when the institutions and ways of life of old China were yielding before the onset of the "Tides from the West" (title of Dr. Chiang's interesting autobiography). He had a good grounding in Chinese, becoming a "Shiu Ts'ai" (the B.A. degree in the old examination system) at the age of 18. But he was also initiated into the new Western learning, went to the United States and studied in the University of California (1908-1912). His autobiography tells us that he first selected Agriculture as his college major, believing that to be China's basic need (Could he have divined that years later he is to be the leading spirit in China's rural reconstruction?). Then one day, gazing into the beautiful sunlit San Francisco Bay, he came to the decision to dedicate his life to the education of China's youth. Graduating with honor in 1912, he studied later in the famous Teacher's College of Columbia and received his Doctorate in 1917. He did not, however, give all his time to his studies. While at California, he used to go, after school hours, across the Bay to write editorials for the Chinese "Free Press," Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary organ in the city of the Golden Gate. Dr. Chiang recalls that one afternoon in October, 1911, Dr. Sun unexpectedly walked into the office, much elated by news of the impending revolution.

After his return from abroad, Dr. Chiang joined the staff of National Peking University, then under the enlightened Chancellorship of

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei. When Chancellor Tsai relinquished his post shortly after the "May 4th," Dr. Chiang served as Acting Chancellor of "Peita" off and on for a number of years, with an interval as Minister of Education. In those years "Peita" was the acknowledged premier university of new China and also a hotbed of radicalism. To the head of the institution fell the onerous task of conducting it through the difficult course of changing regimes and frequent national crises. Dr. Chiang showed much skill and acumen in handling his problems, so in 1930 he was duly appointed Chancellor of the University. For seven years he discharged his duties with tact and dignity until in 1937 the Japanese occupied Peiping and Tientsin and forced Peita, Tsing Hua and Nankai to migrate to the interior. These three universities, high in the esteem of the educatioal world, then amalgamated into one temporary institution (some say that it was largely the idea of Dr. Chiang and his friends) first at Changsha and then at Kunming, to become the historic National Southwest Associated University, "Lienta" for short. As each of the three components has had a distinguished history and tradition, there was at one time a sign of a rift. The writer of this article can vividly recall how Dr. Chiang assembled the students and spoke to them earnestly that for the time being there should be no longer a Peita, a Tsing Hua or a Nankai, and that the joint university could only survive as a joint university. Thereafter the components worked harmoniously and effectively, until eight years later the surrender of the Japanese enabled them to return to their original campuses and resume their separate existence. Dr. Chiang did not return with his university, for he was asked by Premier T.V. Soong to serve as Secretary General of the Executive Yuan. He held that position for over two years, 1945-47, years of trials and tribulations. Then in 1948 he took up the more fruitful work as Chairman of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction.

The nature, the policies, and the achievements of the Commission can be read in the General Report of the Commission, issued in May, 1950, a book of some 200 pages. The Commission began its work in inauspicious times (October, 1948) when Manchuria was already lost to the Communists and North China was in imminent danger of invasion. It had to confine its work in South China, and even there the Communist troops were closing in fast, so it had to withdraw from one province to another, till in about a year's time (October, 1948 to November, 1949) it withdrew entirely from the mainland and shifted all its work to Taiwan. Its work on the Island has been effective and beneficial, and highly popular with the rural people. It is, in fact, a part of the American aid to China, which is already paying dividends and promises more.

Dr. Chiang spoke modestly but eloquently when asked about the work of the Commission.



Dr. Chiang Monlin

The first basic idea, he said, is tok now what not to do — not to start with putting up big impressive buildings, not to employ a large staff, not to compete with local enterprises by establishing new organizations. This knowing what not to do is negative, Dr. Chiang said, yet sometimes the negative is more important than the positive, for knowing what not to do narrows the selection of what to do. The first thing to do is to learn from the farmers and the local people what they want and need. By visiting the provinces and talking with local leaders and tillers of the soil, members of the Commission learn, at first hand, their real needs and their grievances. Such method saves the Commission from the errors of preconceived ideas and of imposing upon farmers a program that they do not want. The next is to find a sponsoring agency to carry out the work. If there is a local organization that can take up the work, the Commission will help it grow and thrive. No competition. "Claim no credit and the credit will remain with you" -- it is a wise precept from China's old philosopher, Laotze, Dr. Chiang points out. Thirdly, it is wise to bear in mind the idea of social justice while striving for improved production. Fair distribution should be emphasized as well as increased production. Experience of the industrial revolution in the West has shown that greater productivity without even distribution did not make for greater happiness. The lesson should be especially stressed in China with her teeming population, her bare-subsistence level of living, and her middle class ruined by war and inflation. Dr. Chiang said in a letter --" Our programs must be accompanied by a social counterpart. Using science to increase production is relatively easy, but solving social problems is difficult. If we had not developed a land reform problem along with our production programs the better part of good result would have gone to the landlords and not the tenants. That would defeat our purpose." This is the germinal idea which sprouted into the land tenure reform in Taiwan, the famous 37.5% reduction of land rent. This reform was initiated and vigorously prosecuted by General Chen Cheng when he was Governor of the Island, with the technical and financial assistance of the JCRR. Similar programs of reform were started in Szechuan and the Lung-yen district in Fukien, but they had not been fully carried out before the loss of these provinces to the Communists. The undertakings of the Commission, endeavoring to conform to the real needs of the rural society, often begin with experimentation and tantativeness. They start, says Dr. Chiang in a happy simile, with points, probing for the problems and their solutions. When the points proven to be right, they are allowed to develop into lines--- lines of work such as irrigation, fertilization, insect and disease control, rural health and farmers' organization. These lines when working properly will naturally develop to cover the whole country.

Concrete application of the general ideas outlined above can be read in a paper written by Dr. Chiang discussing the JCRR program and emphasizing the adaptation of Western ideology to Chinese conditions. It says:

"The JCRR program is not merely a group or groups of projects aiming at the increase of production in order to give more loaves of bread or more bowls of rice to underfed millions. However important as it may be, production is only one of the main objectives. Besides production there are such problems as land reform, rural health, rural credit, processing and marketing, the strengthening of local self-government, the adjustment of the supply of industrial goods to that of farm products as to meet the rise of the 'Scissors problem'. [The growing disparity between the prices of industrial goods and those of agricultural products.]"

This paper concludes:

"The JCRR program is an attempt to help solve some of China's major problems in a humble way. The funds used by the Joint Commission for the projects are moderate. It

has spent a little over $3,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money on the mainland. Up till now (late 1950) the Commission has spent some $2,000,000 in the Island of Formosa. The budget for the Fiscal year 1950-1951 is about $4,400,000 while the budget of the Provincial Government on similar projects amount to $8,000,000 twice the JCRR budget, not including the amount spent by local governments, public organizations and private sources. JCRR proposes to spend more this year because we know better by two years' experience the effective use of the fund. To speak figuratively, JCRR supplies yeast for the dough. The government and the people supply the major portion of material for the dough."

Dr. Chiang delights to discourse on history and the lessons to be learned from history. However, he warns against making the mistake of applying Western history to the Chinese without regard to their difference of circumstances. For instance, he maintains that China is on the way to industrialization, but unlike England and other countries of the West, she is still predominantly agricultural and rural reconstruction must precede industrialization. He believes in the application of science to Chinese agriculture but not its mechanization at the present time. In 18th century England, the Industrial Revolution started with the development of mechines and only in the later stages did the application of science become more important than inventive genius. In China the order will have to be reversed. We will have to start with the application of science, in a modest way at first. Such things as the control of insects and plant and animal diseases will yield immediate concrete gains and will be appreciated by the Chinese farmers. Mechanization should come later, in its natural course, not by premature forced introduction. History is a great teacher if one knows how to make proper use of it.

Listening to Dr. Chiang's talk on the JCRR and reading some of his writings, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that it is fortunate for both the Chinese farmers and the JCRR to have a man of such intelligence and understanding in that key position as Dr. Chiang now occupies. Fortunate for the farmers because Dr. Chiang has repeatedly stressed in his talks and writings that it is not a preconceived program that the Commission should endeavor to put through, but to learn from the local leaders and actual tillers of the soil their real needs and grievances. In consequence, the measures that the Commission undertakes will be to the real benefit of the farmers. Fortunate for the JCRR that it has the guidance of a man of such understanding and experience, who saves it from much misdirected enthusiasm and wasted efforts, so that it has been able to accomplish, with moderate expenditure, so much of solid benefits, especially at such troubled times. The writer of this article talked with some personnel of the Commission, both American and Chinese, and heard from them their admiration and high regard for their Chairman. They praised his clear thinking, his liberal attitude, his tact and his qualities of leadership. In short, they have all agreed in saying that Dr. Chiang is a major factor for the success of the Commission.

Can we attribute, in part at least, his present success to his educational background? Dr. Chiang once suggested the use of Confucianism as the foundation of character and the use of the philosophy of Laotze as a way of the world. If we add to Confucianism and Taoism the liberal education that he received in the West, we may be offering a key to the understanding of his personality and his life-long devotion to the welfare of his countrymen.

National Events In March

C. C. Yao

During the month under review the national events of appreciable importance may be summarized into the following five headings, namely, (1) the celebration of the anniversary of President Chiang's resumption of office, (2) the marking of the anniversary of General Chen Cheng's cabinet, (3) the commemoration of the International Women's day, (4) the arrival at Taipeh of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chief Delegate of the Chinese Government to the United Nations, and (5) the blood purge by the Chinese Communists on the mainland.

I. First Anniversary of President Chiang's Resumption of Office

On March 1 Free China celebrated with great emthusiasm the first anniversary of President Chiang's resumption of office. The President was elected to his post at the National Assembly in Nanking, May 5, 1948. In the early part of 1949, President Chiang, in response to repeated demands for a peaceful settlement with the Communists — which step he abhorred and has now been proved most foolish — temporarily yielded his office on January 21, 1949, to Vice President Li Tsung-jen who subsequently became an Acting President, thus giving an opportunity to test whether such settlement was workable. The course of events needs no elaboration for the present purpose, but it suffices to say that without President Chiang's leadership during the period from January 1949 to the end of February 1950, national affairs were in a terrible mess and the Chinese people were at a great loss as to which direction they should follow. However, since March 1 last year Free China has gradually become more stable then ever before and people in this island are faced with a prospect, bright and hopeful. Now with the change of international situation brought about by the Korean War, they are confident that they will be able to return to the mainland in great military strength to put to an end, once for all, vermin of Communism.

Therefore, it was quite natural that Free China should have celebrated this happy occasion with spontaneous enthusiasm.

II. First Anniversary of General Chen Cheng's Cabinet

The past year has been the most critical one in China's fight against Communist aggression. But thanks to the unremitting efforts of the Exectutive Yuan under General Chen Cheng difficulties have been tided over and remarkable improvements in the political, military, economic and social fields have been made. President Chiang, at the luncheon given by him on March 15 in honor of General Chen Cheng and his Cabinet Ministers on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the cabinet, spoke highly of the achievements made during the past year.

Today Free China is gathering strength in every respect. Major Erle Cocke, Jr., Commander of the American Legion, who has been here recently, said that the American people and war veterans were standing definitely on the side of Free China. People of this island do not feel alone and isolated now. The tougher they fight against Communism, the more friends shall they have.

Nevertheless, the Government and People of Free China must demonstrate their ability to overcome difficulties and succeed. In reviewing the achievements in the military field, General

Kuo Chi-chiao, Minister of National Defense, said that the cornerstone had been laid down for building up modernized armed forces. C. K. Yen, Minister of Finance, announced that a sound budgetary system had been established with the national budget fast approaching a balance. Mr. George Yeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, also declared that foreign policy in the past year had been geared to General Chen's fundamental principle of building up the strength of Taiwan for ultimate return to the mainland.

General Chen, however, has warned the people of Free China that they should not relax their efforts until they triumphantly return to the mainland.

III. International Women's day

March 8, the International Women's day has been enthusiastically celebrated by women in Free China this year, for they are fully aware that they are sharing with men the long and tough fight against Communism. The Day also reminds them of their heavy responsibility which calls for incessant efforts and firm determination to work for the cause of freedom and democracy.

About 3,000 representatives of women from all walks of life were gathered in Taipeh City Hall on the morning of March 8 in commemoration of the Women's Day. At the meeting General Chen Cheng told the audience that the work done by women in Free China had gone a long way in helping achieve social stability, arousing in the general public inspiration and great hopes. He also paid a high tribute to the good results various woman organizations in Free China under the inspiring leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-shek had achieved.

Lady speakers at the meeting all emphasized the point that women of China must concentrate their efforts with one aim in view, namely, to defeat Communism and to recover the mainland, thus paving the way for national reconstruction.

They also sent an appeal to their sisters in the democratic world to "unite and fight with undaunted courage for democracy and freedom, for the suppression of acts of aggressor, for the eradication of Communist totalitarianism and for the preservation of world peace."

Indeed, the part that can be played by women in Free China and elsewhere for a new world order should by no means be slighted.

IV. The Fighting Diplomat

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chief Delegate of the Chinese Government to the United Nations arrived at Taipeh on March 20th. It is his first trip to Taipeh and also his first homecoming sojurn since 1947. His appearance here in Free China at this moment of a tense international situation must have considerable significance. Said Tsiang, his return is of a dual purpose, namely, (1) to report to the Government on the delegation's work in the United Nations; (2) to study the present conditions as exist and improvements achieved in Taiwan.

Tsiang is known in Free China as well as in the Free World as a fighting diplomat. He has been carrying on a diplomatic war in the United Nations under most difficult circumstances. What seemed to many a losing battle was to Tsiang a test of his tenacity, eloquence and foresight. Those who ridiculed and ignored him in the United Nations suddenly found him a prophet in world politics. The outbreak of the hostilities in Korea has vindicated the truth of his statements made at the United Nations.

In one of his press interviews he was reported to have said, *inter alia*, the following:

"Our position in the United Nations is much better than one year ago. This is brought about by two factors: (1) The Free World has been fully aware of the fact that the Chinese Communists are in reality the bloodhounds of their masters in the Kremlin. The Soviet Union itself has already had three votes in the United Nations— Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia, besides such votes as enjoyed by her satellites. If the Peiping regime were allowed to take its seat in the United Nations, the Kremlin's voice would become much more boisterous. (2) When I went

to Lake Success three years ago, I could hardly hear any word favourable to the Nationalist Government. Now the situation has changed. Such improvements as made by our government in the political, economic and military fields are gradually known to and appreciated by most UN members."

V. Red Terrorism on the Mainland

The Defense Ministry declared on the night of March 3 that over 1,000,000 persons had already been massacred on the mainland in the current Communist blood purge. The Ministry also said that 25,000,000 were market by the Communists for slaughter, before the outbreak of another world war.

This blood purge has been nation-wide, and there are victims almost in every village. People in Free China have received this news with fury and horror. The Control Yuan, the highest supervisory body of the National Government formally asked the United Nations to take effective measures to make the Chinese Communists halt their atrocities. But it is believed that the Chinese Reds, madly pursuing the avowed policy of destroying the so-called "disloyal" and "unfaithful" elements amounting to almost genocide will never lend ear to any measure short of military sanctions.

Names of victims are gradually known to Free China. Every man or woman here is expected to get the news that his or her next-of-kins or friends on the mainland have been killed by the Reds. Free China is angrily aroused with renewed determination to fight back to the mainland in the nearest future.

Yang Chen, a distinguished scholar of the Han Dynasty, was famed for his integrity. Once he was urged to accept a bribe. The donor said, 'No one will ever know it.' To this Yang Chen made the answer: 'Heaven knows it, Earth knows it, you know it, and I know it; how then do you say that no one will know it?'

The World in March, 1951

Stanway Cheng

Major world events having a profound bearing on Free China in the month of March, 1951, were the drafting of an early and soft peace treaty with Japan and the controversies centered around the question of the recrossing of the 38th Parallel.

Up to the end of the month under review, the democratic nations, especially the United States and Great Britain, seemed to have agreed on a soft peace treaty for Japan to make it a strong, anti-Communist nation linked with the West. Furthermore, in a step designed to iron out British-American differences over the eventual drafting of peace terms, John M. Allison, deputy to special presidential representative John Foster Dulles, was sent to London to argue against British desires to have restrictions on post-pact Japanese shipbuilding and textile manufacturing.

In order to ensure Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines against the fears of a militarily resurgent Japan after the signing of the treaty, the United States Government has expressed its willingness to take an active part in a Pacific Defense Pact patterned in a large degree after the North Atlantic Defense Pact.

To Free China, the peace treaty talks continue to be a riddle. None of the Pacific powers which fought the Japanese to the final victory has openly supported the claim of the National Government in Taiwan to a seat in the preparation and signing of the treaty. Certain British quarters have suggested the idea that the question as to whether the National Government or the Red regime should represent China can be left undecided for the time being.

Ever since V-J Day, the National Government of China has been pursuing a "forget and forgive" policy toward Japan. The Chinese people have been urged to be sympathetic and friendly toward the Japanese people. China's policy toward Japan, therefore, has been one of understanding and benevolence, much along the same line as later adopted by the United States and other Pacific powers.

Over at Lake Success, the Good Office Committee has reported to the UN Assembly its failure to establish contact with Peiping. Many UN delegates as well as Secretary General Trygve Lie are reported to be studying the idea of sending a proposal to the North Korean authorities for a cease-fire along the 38th Parallel. They hope that by dealing directly with the North Koreans, many ticklish issues such as China's United Nations seat and the withdrawal of the United States Seventh Fleet from the Formosan Strait may be eliminated.

While the world's highest peace organization is still considerating the question of seeking an armistice or cease-fire with the Communists, the UN high command in Tokyo and its field headquarters in Korea have both sounded a stern warning. Said General MacArthur: "To hold a line at the Parallel once the Allied forces have reached, it would require such a sizable force that if we had it and could logistically maintain it, it wonld be able to drive the Chinese Communists back cross the Yalu and proceed to the accomplishment of our mission of the unification of Korea." Simultaneously with MacArthur's "stalemate" statement, Lieu. General Matthew B. Ridgway declared that he foresaw no "field of indefinite or indeterminate action."

MacArthur's appeal for more forces to avoid an "inevitable stalemate" in Korea and Ridgway's conviction that he knew of no plan for ending the war in Korea were both intended for urging the UN to take a stand on whether the Parallel should be crossed in the new offensive.

Officially, Washington thinks there is still a lot of hard fighting ahead in Korea. Despite frontline reports of Communist retreats and the reconquest of Seoul, State Department press officer Michael McDermott tersely said: "There is no indication whatever that the other side has given up its thought of driving us out of Korea." This clearly means that the State Department has had no indication through the UN Good Offices Commission or through other nations that the Reds now are interested in a settlement. The Chinese have declared they are determined to achieve their objective of taking all of Korea unless there is a settlement on their terms. The United States and other UN members participating in the struggle consider the Communist terms as virtually a demand for UN surrender.

In London, although British officials agree with MacArthur's view expressed in a cabled interview with President Hugh Baillie of the United Press that practical considerations forbid trying to hold a defensive line at the 38th Parallel, they still hope for negotiation with the Chinese Reds and are opposed to doing anything that would jeopardize the chances.

Meanwhile, President Truman has declared at a press conference in Key West, Florida, that the authority to cross the 38th Parallel in Korea is a tactical matter for the field commander. The American Chief Executive's views are shared by Selim Sarper of Turkey, chairman of the Assembly Committee considering sanctions against the Chinese Reds, who said in mid-March: "Regarding the crossing of the 38th Parallel, in my opinion and that of my Government, this is merely a military question rather than a political one."

Washington looks at the Korean situation in this way: There is still much fighting ahead—the Chinese Communists have not absorbed enough punishment to show any interest in a political settlement. The UN high command in Tokyo holds that peace hopes must rest on a Communist defeat of sufficient magnitude to convince the Chinese Reds and Russia that it is time to quit fighting. President Truman spoke of peace and war at the same time. The Chief Executive served notice on Russia that America is rearming primarily to prevent war but also "to meet such a conflict if it is forced upon us." He challenged the Communists to help the world find peace.

Meanwhile, there was no letup in the bloody fighting in Korea. The big news of the month was the Allied re-entry into Seoul. At the month's end, UN forces were meeting stiffer Red opposition on the central front. The Allies were fast approaching the 38th Parallel. General MacArthur visited the battle zones for the thirteenth time and said the drive was "going well". There were indications that the Chinese Communists were getting set, with some 200,000 men, to make a determined stand.

A Chinese Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese Reds, planning a big summer offensive, had transferred up to 540,000 men to North Korea.

As the world diplomats ponder on these two important issues — a peace treaty with Japan and the crossing of the 38th Parallel — Taiwan watches the development with close interest and grave concern.

Elsewhere in the world, internal troubles flared up in several countries. The most spectacular incidents occurred in Iran where a group of fanatics assassinated Premier Ali Razmara and threatened Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and other officials with "annihilation." Iran's parliament voted to nationalize the country's rich oil resources. Britain told Iran that any dispute over the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company holdings must be decided by the International Court of Justice. Britain contended that nationalization would be illegal.

The Yugoslav Government issued a "White

Book" warning Russia and Cominform countries building up military forces on Yugoslavia's borders. The document detailed the "permanent little war" of bordor incidents and complained of "movements by Soviet military units and rattling arms on our borders."

A plot to set up a military dictatorship in Pakistan by force was reportedly nipped in the bud by the arrest of Major General Akbar Khan, Chief of General Staff, and three accomplices. Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan allegedly said that the plans, "had they succeeded, would have struck at the very foundations of our national existence and disrupted the stability of Pakistan."

In Tibet, where the Chinese Communist forces have been menacing the Government of Dalai Lama for the past four and a half months, an agreement was reported to be under consideration which would assure the religious leader of internal autonomy and grant the Chinese Communists the right "to secure the Tibetan frontier."

Along the perimeter of Russian influence in Europe, the purge of Communist leaders suspected of "Titoism" continued during the month under review.

Meanwhile, Western Germany moved another step forward toward the restoration of her sovereignty as the result of a further relaxation of the occupation statue. The question of German disarmament and its relation to the military forces in Eastern Germany blocked a full agreement among the Big Four deputies on the agenda for the Foreign Ministers' meeting. Political changes in France and Britain in mid-March were expected to strengthen the Wastern position. The French parliament accepted Radical Party leader Henri Queuille as Premier, thereby avoiding a prolonged deadlock when the East-West negotiations were under way. In Britain, the appointment of Herbert Morrison to succeed Ernest Bevin as Foreign Secretary was expected to bring new vigor to the administration of British foreign policy.

The British campaign to wipe out terrorists and subversive elements in Malaya was seized upon as a good pretext for feverish propaganda by the Chinese Reds. Peiping violently attacked the British for persecuting the "loyal Chinese citizens" in Malaya. Premier Attlee has been presented with a demand by Peiping that an eighteen-man Chinese Communist delegation be permitted to go to Malaya to probe the situation of the Chinese population."

'The people are the root of a country;

when the root is firm the country is tranquil.'

ShuChing—*'The Book of History'*

An Appeal to the United Nations

The editors of this Magazine take pleasure to publish a telegram from the Chinese Association for the United Nations to Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, President of the UN General Assembly, and Delegations of all member nations as follows:

Your Excellencies,

After the conclusion of World War II the United Nations Organization was founded with the clear objective of bringing forth a new world order. In the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations it was justly stated that the peoples of the United Nations were determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. In addition, it is provided in Article 1 of the Charter that for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security they must resort to effective and collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. People of the whole world were then cherishing great hopes for the full attainment of the objectives of this new international organization. China, being one of the inviting powers of the San Francisco Conference, and the Chinese people, after having suffered tribulation and distress during eight long years of destructive war, were especially expecting great achievement from the United Nations. Therefore, it is stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of China, which was promulgated by the National Government on January 1, 1947, that one of the fundamental foreign policies of the Republic shall be to respect the United Nations Charter. Unfortunately, as a result of the excessive and abusive uses of the veto power in the Security Council on the part of the Soviet Union during the past five years, all important international disputes have been prevented from reasonable and satisfactory settlement by Soviet obstruction. Furthermore, the Communist design of conquering the world has been made manifest by Soviet aggressive activities which have been ceaselessly carried out directly and indirectly both in Europe and in Asia. That the United Nations has not been able to check the menace of this aggression by effective means must have been a disappointment to all those who are loyal to the high objectives and principles of this international Organization.

In June last year the North Korean Communists instigated by Soviet Russia launched unprovoked assault on the Republic of Korea. The Security Council lost no time in adopting a resolution calling upon the North Korean authorities to withdraw their armed forces. Finding that the Communists had ignored the cease-fire order and defied the authority of the United Nations, the Security Council adopted another resolution determining the armed attack by forces from North Korea constitute a breach of the peace and recommending that member nations furnish aid to the Republic of Korea to repel the armed attack and to restore peace and security to the area. This prompt and sagacious action on the part of the Security Council was universally approved and supported by all peace loving peoples of the world. The Chinese people, who have long been the victims of Communist aggression, were especially animated with great enthusiasm. Therefore, immediately after the adoption of the resolution the Chinese Government expressed its willingness to dispatch 33,000 troops to Korea to fight for the cause of peace and justice. Apart from the United States, China was actually the first

country which voluntarily offered ground forces to the United Nations Command. Though the dispatch of Chinese troops to Korea for one reason or another was not materialized, the determination of the Government and the people of China in upholding the resolution of the United Nations for suppressing aggression must have been made known to the whole world.

Towards the end of October, 1950, the Korean War might have been victoriously concluded and a united, free and democratic Korea would heve been brought into being, had the Chinese Communists not entered the war. By November last year, they had poured more than one million troops into Korea and caught the United Nations army unprepared, thus bringing about a sharp turn in the situation. Having suffered military reverses the United Nations troops had to withdraw to the south of the 38th Parallel. Though it is but common place in military operation for fighting forces to advance or retreat, dictated by stragetical necessity, nevertheless, some politicians of the member nations were bewildered and scared by the initial gains of the Communists. They went so far as to give up the position on which the United Nations stood and propose accordingly to come to a compromise with the aggressor. Consequently, the negotiation of cease-fire and the so-called political settlement became the order of the day. It must be pointed out that since the United Nations had denounced the North Korean Communists and called upon its member nations to render whatever assistance available to the Republic of Korea in order to suppress aggression before the Chinese Communist came to the scene, it is entirely absurd to resort to a compromise simply because the new aggressor is militarily strong. Further, we must realize that compromise and appeasement cannot but aggravate the menace of the aggressor and encourage him to do whatever he likes disregarding consequences. Such being the case, the result would be either of the following which we may have good reason to predict. (1) Should Communist aggression remain unchecked, all democratic countries of the world might one day have to surrender to the aggressor. (2) Compromise and appeasement as we have seen before the outbreak of the last war, will unavoidably precipitate a third world war. The folly of appeasement needs no elaboration. Fortunately, it has not gone further before causing much harm, for the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on February 1, this year, condemning the Chinese Communist authorities as an aggressor. Meantime the United Nations army, though under most difficult conditions, continued to fight most courageously. Subsequently, the tide of the war has turned against the Chinese Communists, whose weakness has been gradually brought to light. In less than five months of their participation in the Korean War, the Chinese Communists have suffered approximately half a millon casualties. The morale of their troops has been steadily on the wane and they are faced with a general collapse. On the other hand, the fighting spirit of the UN troops is again ascending. Having engaged in an offensive attack along the whole front the UN forces have reoccupied Seoul. The Chinese people feel greatly rejoiced over the recent military success.

We, the members of the Chinese Association for the United Nations, are holding our annual conference today at Taipeh and at the meeting we have unanimously adopted a resolution extending to Your Excellencies our highest respect for exerting your best efforts for world peace, and submitting to the United Nations our suggestion as follows:

(1) We hold the old Chinese saying to be true and wise that evils must be completely uprooted. As far as the Korean problem is concerned we are of the firm conviction that it should be settled in strict accordance with the resolutions hitherto adopted by the General Assembly in order that the aggressive forces may be driven out of Korea, and that a united, free and democratic Korea may be realized. There is absolutely no reason why the UN

army should stop at the 38th Parallel or any other line and the United Nations should seek for a compromise with the Chinese Communists. During the nine months of war in Korea the loss of life and property has been enormous. Should the UN army stop at the 38th Parallel or some other line without further operation for the thorough destruction of enemy forces in Korea, such loss would become meaningless.

(2) To take effective and collective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression, it is necessary that these measures must be applied wherever such acts may occur. Henceforth, should Soviet Russia or any of its satellites start acts of aggression in any part of the world, the United Nations must adopt punitive measures with the same determination as it has done in Korea.

(3) Since the Chinese people heve been engaged in the anti-Communist struggle for many years, they may rightly claim themselves as being the vanguards in the fight against the Soviet imperialism. The United Nations having rendered assistance to the Republic of Korea for the suppression of aggression should also give similar assistance to China so that she may be in a better position to combat Communism and all it stands for. We particularly call your attention to the complaint brought before the General Assembly by the Chinese delegation in September 1949 against the Soviet Union. It is earnestly hoped that action in connection with this complaint should be taken at an early date.

(4) In accordance with the provision of Article 43 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council should as soon as possible undertake to form international armed forces for the purpose of suppression any acts of aggression wherever they may occur.

(5) The Charter of the United Nations should be so amended as to abolish the veto power hitherto enjoyed by the permanent members at the Security Council in order that the general will of the overwhelming majority of member nations may not be handicapped by the Soviet obstruction, and that the United Nations may thus fully demonstrate its best usefulness.

We sincerely believe that if the above-mentioned proposals can be adopted and enforced by the United Nations, the aggressive forces will be deterred from causing further harm to humanity, world peace and human freedom will be made secure, and the United Nations itself will achieve its high objectives. Thus China and all other nations of the world will be greatly benefited.

Members of the Chinese Association
for the United Nations
March 25, 1951

△ ▽ △

'He who is unwilling to suffer bitterness in troubles will never attain to being a man above other men.'

Chinese Proverb

Chronology

March 1

National Affairs:

Free China celebrated with great enthusiasm the first anniversary of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's resumption of presidential duties.

General Kuo Chi-chiao and General Hsiao Yi-hsu, the newly appointed Minister of Defense and Deputy Chief of Joint Staff respectively, were sworn in this morning.

Mr. Tien Chun-chin, the newly appointed Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Comission, was sworn in this morning. Whereas Prof. Chien Sze-liang was appointed President of National Taiwan University the day before (Feb. 28, 1951).

The Sino-Philippines tennis matches began this afternoon.

International Affiars:

Spearheads of the mighty 100,000 men UN army smashed ahead up to three and a half miles on a fifty mile front in a renewal of the Allied "killer offensive" in Central Korea.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, now having its conference at Lahore, Pakistan, rejected a Soviet resolution to expel the delegates of South Korea and the French sponsored Indo-Chinese State of Vietnam from the Commission. On the previous day (Feb. 28, 1951) Soviet demand to unseat the Chinese delegates to the Commission had been rejected.

India rejected the Anglo-American plan for settling the Kashmir dispute.

Russia agree to the Western Allies' proposal for a meeting of the Big-Four representatives in Paris on Mar. 5, to lay the groun-work for a Big-Four Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Mao's regime was reported to have notified the UN through India delegates that it still stood by the Korean peace terms it proposed in January.

John Foster Dulles endorsed the idea of "collective security" arrangement which would prevent a recurrence of Japanese militarism, but would protect all nations of the Pacific against the danger of Communist aggression.

March 2

National Affairs:

Pres. Chiang Kai-shek was in Kaohsinng, conferring with local leaders.

The Legislative Yuan adopted in principle a bill recommending the government extend assistance to refugees and loyal Chinese in Hongkong, Macao and other places.

International Affairs:

UN troops retook Hoengsong in Central Korea.

Washington sources predicted that the United States would agree to the formation of a Pacific defense alliance in which Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines would be the other participants.

Mr. Michael McDermott, U. S. State Department spokesman, said that the United States was giving serious consideration to the question of a security commitment to Turkey.

Australia appointed Percy Claude Spender, Minister of External Affairs, ambassador to the United States.

M. Georges Bidault gave up his attempts to form the new French Government.

The Philippine government insisted on the right to Japanese reparation payments.

Dr. Philip Jessup left New York for Paris to atend the conference of Big-Four Foreign Ministers' deputies.

March 3

National Affairs:

Representatives of the Armoured Corps gathered this morning in Taipeh City Hall in Commenmoration of the Armoured Forces Day.

The Bank of Taiwan announced the hiking of official gold quotations as of March 3 to TW$600 per (Taiwan) ounce.

International Affairs:

Jacob Malik, Soviet Deputy Foregin Minister, said that he had broken off further talk with American Ambassador John Foster Dulles on a Japanese peace treaty.

French Socialist Guy Mollet agreed to try to solve France's cabinet crisis.

Ba Maw, former Burmese premier who now heads the Mahabama (greater Burma) Party. made a fresh bid for return to political power with an appeal for leftist support.

Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to U. S. A., said that the only "real difference" between Britain and the U. S. right now is their conflicting attitude toward Mao's regime.

Andrei Gromyko, Deputy Foreign Minister of U. S. S. R., left Moscow for Paris to attend a meeting of the Big-Four deputies.

Herbert Morrison, British Deputy Prime Minister, blamed "imperialist" Russia for bringing the world to the brink of World War III.

March 4

National Affairs:

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned to Taipeh this afternoon from southern Taiwan.

International Affairs:

Dr. Vannever Bush, World War II science mobilizer, said that United States could destroy Russia with Atomic bombs, if war broke out soon.

The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees were about to reject Republican demands that Congress fix a ceiling on the number of American troops sent to W. Europe.

The Egyptian authorities proclaimed a state of emergency as Pro-Moroccan students in Cairo demanded a "holy war" against the French.

Vice-Admiral Harold M. Martin will relieve Vice-Admiral Arthur D. Struble as Commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Admiral Forrest Sherman arrived in London for high-level talks with British and American officials on global defence strategy.

March 5

National Affairs:

The Defense Ministry revealed that it had a list of 200,000 identified dead—— victims of Communist purge on the mainland in the past six months.

International Affairs:

The United States denounced Moscow for breaking off Japanese treaty discussions while professing a desire for peace with Japan and all the world.

Russian and Western Deputy Foreign Ministers' Conference began to take place.

It was announced in London that Britain and the United States had reached an agreement on whether Allied troops in Korea should cross the 38th Parallel.

Soviet and Philippine delegations opposed the inclusion of Japan as a member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is having its conference at Lahore, Pakistan.

The U. S. at the first meeting of the 14-nation Collective Measure Committee, urged UN members to earmark quickly, by September at least, armed forces to fight any aggression any time. This international force would be controlled by the General Assembly and not subject to veto in the Security Council.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies denounced the French "massecres in Morocco."

March 6

National Affairs:

Dr. George Humphrey and Dr. Magnus Gregerson, two Columbia University professors, arrived in Taipeh by Northwest plane for an on-the-spot investigation of Taiwan's medical needs.

Prof. Chien Sze-liang, newly appointed President of National Taiwan University, was formally installed into office this morning.

International Affairs:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters today announced appointment of six Europeans and one American top posts in the North Atlantic Military Command.

Dr. B. G. Kratochvil, former Czech ambassedor in New Delhi, said that he resigned because "the confidence of the Czech people has been betrayed and the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia gradually forfeited."

The British government disclosed plans to spend more than 4,000,000,000 dollars on the Royal Air Force by the spring of 1945.

Britain, Frence and the United States authorized Western Germany to set up its own foreign office and maintain diplomatic relations with foreign countries.

Nasorollah Entezam, Chairman of the UN Good Offices Committee for peace. acknowledged there had been no development since the Committee sent a feeler two weeks before to see if Red China would deal with the group.

March 7

National Affairs:

Mr. Huang Shao-ku, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, was named concurrently Minister without portfolio in the Executive Yuan by Persident Chiang Kai-shek.

The Executive Yuan had a conference this afternoon discussing the entry of pro-Government persons from Hongkong and Macao into Taiwan.

International Affairs:

The American Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees approved sending troops to Europe.

Arseny G. Zverev, Russian Finance Minister, presented a budget calling for an arms expenditure of 96,376,000,000 rubles in 1951. That is 16,976,000,000 more rubles than in 1950.

The eight-day session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held at Lahore, Parkistan was brought to an end.

Ali Razmara, Premier of Iran, was shot and killed this morning by three assassins at a mosque in downtown Teheran.

Iraq requested for immediate UN action against France's "aggressive, brutal and unjust treatment of Arabs in Morocco"

Oscar Collazo was sentenced to death for his attempt to assassinate President Truman.

March 8

National Affairs:

Women in Free China under the leadership of Madame Chaing Kai-shek appealed to their sisters in the democratic world to unite and fight with undaunted courage for democracy and freedom.

General Chen Cheng, President of the Executive Yuan, spoke to 3,000 representatives of women from all walks of like, who gathered in commemoration of the Woman's day at the Taipeh City Hall, lauding them for what they had done in the fight against Communism and all it stands for.

The American Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees unanimously approved sending more troops to Europe but maintained that consent of Congress was needed for the program.

The oil Commission of the Iranian Parliament voted over-whelmingly in favor of nationalizing Iran's wealthy oil industry— a step strongly

opposed by the late Premier Genaral Ali Razmara.

Indian UN delegate Bharatan Humarappa's speech, in which he said Western imperialism, not Communism, was the chief enemy of India, hardened opposition in US Congress for legislation to grant American grain to India.

March 9

National Affairs:

Taipeh's newspaper publishers appealed to all newspapers in the free world to take action against the Chinese Communist who have mercilessly killed ever one million innocent people on the mainland.

Premier Marshal Tito's government cautioned the Yugoslav people to prepare against a possible invasion from the Russian-led states.

Ambassador John Foster Dulles got informal approval from the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to go ahead with efforts to complete a Japanese peace treaty.

Henri Queuille, leader of the French Radical Socialist Party, was confirmed as Premier by the French Parliament.

Ernest Bevin resigned as Britain's Foreign Secretary and turned over the job to Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister.

British Conservative political leaders demanded that the Labor government called a new general election "immediately."

Major General Akbar Khan, Parkistan Chief of the General Staff was arrested for plotting "to create commotion in the country by violent means and in furtherance of that purpose to subvert the loyalty of the Parkistan defence forces."

Marshal Tito protested officially against Soviet military movements around the Yugoslave border.

Fanatic secret Moslem terror society threatened to kill the Shah and other government officials, if the accused assossin of the Premier were not freed within three days.

March 10

National Affairs:

The Control Yuan asked the UN to take effective sanctions against the Chinese Communists so as to put a halt to the Red terrorism on the mainland.

The Taiwan Provincial Government appointed Hsu Po-yuan chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Taiwan.

International Affairs:

U.S. Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, called for quick congressional action on his bill to extend economic and military aid to Free China.

Kijuro Shidehara, Japan first Prime Minister under the occupation, died of a heart attack.

March 11

National Affairs:

Huang Tien-chai, deputy chief of the Overseas Affairs Commission, declared that the government is trying to weld 20,000,000 overseas Chinese scattered in Southeast Asia and the American into a solid anti-Communist front.

International Affairs:

George V. Allen, U. S. Ambassador to Belgrade, said Russia would pay dearly if it should order invasion of Yugoslavia.

President Truman's International Development Advisory Board propsed that the U. S. launch a new $500,000,000 economic aid program to build up the free world's military strength.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi and Foreign Minister Carslo Sforza of Italy left by train for a three-day conference in London with Prime Milister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison.

Hussein Ala was appointed by Iranian Senate as Prime Minister.

Major General C. D. Parkard was appionted Chief of Staff of British Middle East Land Forces.

March 12

Natioral Affairs:

Wang Chung, former director of the Issurance Department of the Central Bank of China, was appointed general manager of the Bank of Taiwan to replace outgoing C. C. Chu.

International Affairs:

Gordon Dean, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, told newsmen atomic test explosions would be held later on in Nevada, Eniwetok and other places.

Russia's Supreme Soviet adopted a 1951 budget of 451,500,000,000 rubles, the biggest peacetime outlay in the history of the U. S. S. R.

March 13

National Affairs:

Major Erle Cocke, Jr., 29-year-old national commander of the American Legion, arrived in Taipeh this morning.

The Legislative Yuan now in session decided in an emergency motion to appeal to the United Nations for immediate sanction against the Mao's regime.

International Affairs:

A spokesman for the United States, Britain and France announce that Big Four talks on an agenda for foreign ministers meeting were completely deadlocked.

Jiri Broton, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Legation in Switzerland, announced he had asked the Swiss government for asylum.

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru warned that an attack on Kashmir would be considered an attack against India.

General Dwight Eisenhower said that Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Spain would be valuable allies in securing the "southern flank" in Europe.

The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees approved sending four more divisions to the Atlantic Pact Army.

March 14

International Affairs:

5 UN patrols entered Seoul and the flag of the Republic of Korea was flying there tonight.

The 3 Western Powers' deputies in Paris agreed to "sit it out" with Russia and refused to compromise just for the sack of agreement on the agenda for the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

President Truman declared that the free world must rearm quickly and vigorously to prevent World War 111. He hoped that this rearmament would discourage Russian aggression.

Senator Joseph McCarthy accused the State Department of handing over the Far East and Europe to Russia through "treachery or incompetence."

British government warned Iran that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company could not be nationalized by the unilateral action of the government of Iran.

March 15

National Affairs:

President Chiang Kai-shek paid warm tribute

Miss. Cesideria Ampon, Member of the Philippine Tennis Delegation

and congratulations to Premier Chen Cheng at a lunch on the first anniversary of the premier's assumption of office.

The Philippine tennis delegation to Free China returned to Manila this afternoon.

Major Erle Cocke, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, left Taipeh for Manila this afternoon.

International Affairs:

Eric Johnston, U. S. economic stabilization administrator, told President Truman and American Government leaders that unless they give greater support to the nation's fight against inflation, the whole U. S. defense program might be jeopardised.

Iran's Parliament unanimously approved a proposal to nationalize all the nation's oil resources including the wells of the huge British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Britain and Egypt reached an agreement in principle of Egypt's sterling balance.

The US Defense Department favored inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

March 16

National Affairs:

Hsu Po-yuan, newly appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Taiwan, and Wang Chung, newly appointed general manager of the same bank, were sworn in this morning.

US Minister Karl L. Rankin arrived in Taipeh this afternoon after three weeks' consultations in Washington.

Liu Shao-chi was reported to have virtually taken over Mao Tse-tung's duties as head of Communist China.

International Affairs:

Soviet Russia was invited again by US to rejoin discussions on a peace treaty with Japan.

Britain said the UN should seek a Korean settlement with Mao's regime when the UN forces stabilize themselves around the 38th Parallel.

West Germany was admitted to the Committee of Ministers of the 13-nation Council of Europe.

President Syngman Rhee requested the UN to authorize the bombing of Communist China.

March 17

National Affairs:

Dr. Yorkson Shen, career diplomat, was appointed by President Chiang Kai-shek as ambassador to Brazil.

International Affairs:

Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced that both Houses of Australia's Parliment will be dissolved on March 19 and new elections held on April 28.

Communist military reverses in Korea may toughen UN projected peace terms to Mao's regime and UN Secretary General Trygve Lie now believes it may be possible to get a Korean cease-fire without linking it to any "deal" on UN membership or surrender of Taiwan.

In Paris the Western deputies told Andrei Gromyko that they wanted a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers— but not at any price.

US Republican Senator Robert of Ohio called for the immediate commitment of the Chinese forces under President Chiang Kai-shek to the mainland of China.

Britain has decided to produce her first Atomic bomb and it will be built without direct aid from the US and may be ready in the near future.

March 18

International Affairs:

Western delegates to the U.N. Economic and Social Council now being held at Santiago, Chile, continue to press for an on-the-spot investigation of charges that Russia is using tens of millions of people in forced labor camps.

Iran's 24-member Senate commission recom-

mended unanimously that the Senate pass the oil nationalization measure approved by the Lower House last Thursday.

March 19

International Affairs:

British official sources reported that Britain and the United States had agreed a soft peace treaty for Japan in order to make it a strong, anti-Communist nation linked with the West.

John M. Allison, U.S. State Department expert on Japan, left by air for London this afternoon to iron out British-American differences over the text of a Japanese peace treaty.

Leaders of Chinese nationals in Japan, meeting in Tokyo, informed President Chiang Kai-shek that the whole Chinese community in Japan is firmly behind the Government in its fight against Communism and for the recovery of the mainland.

The UN Economic and Social Council being held at Santiago, Chile, voted to form a committee to study charges of forced labor in the Soviet Union.

March 20

National Affairs:

DR. T. F. Tsiang, chief delegate of the Chinese Government to the United Nations, arrived in Taipeh this morning.

International Affairs:

General Dwight Eisenhower named Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery his Deputy Commander in the Atlantic Pact Army.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission indicated that it was conducting new atomic blasts at Eniwetok.

March 21

National Affairs:

The Executive Yuan decided that ships which had defected to the Communist side were given a last chance to clear their names and return to Free China.

International Affairs:

Russia formally refused to return 670 Lend-lease ships to the United States.

An exchange of telegrams between President Truman and Secretary of Defense Marshall disclosed that the United States' uniformed forces now stood more than 2,900,000 nine months after the Korean Reds launched their unprovoked attack last June 25.

The great Chinese Communist base of Chunchon —— where the enemy was expected to stand if he intended to stay in South Korea —— fell withont a fight to UN forces.

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson said the U.S. wanted a common point of view with its Allies on the 38th Parallel problem.

March 22

National Affairs:

Mr. Aoki, visiting Japanese newspaperman, told the press in Taipeh that as a result of recent developments, the Japanese are apparently favoring concluding a pease treaty with Free China instead of with Mao's regime which now controls the China mainland.

International Affairs:

A British Gorvenment spokesman hinted Britain was reconciled to small scale northward movements by UN troops across Korea's 38th Parallel, but was dubious about any "general advance" past that line.

March 23

National Affairs:

President Chiang Kei-shek urged Christians throughout China to fight against the forces of evil which is embodied in Communism.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China's chief delegate to the UN, told the Legislative Yuan that Taiwan is out of danger. He also predicted that there would be no global war this year unless unexpected incidents popped up.

International Affairs:

Big Four deputies in Paris thrashed out their differences in a showdown secret session lasting more than four hours and found themselves still hopelessly deadlocked on an agenda for a Foreign Ministers' Conference.

It was reliably learned that India had made another fruitless try to find a pathway through which to induce the Mao's regime to discuss peace.

Panama and Spain resumed diplomatic relations.

March 24

International Affairs:

General Douglas MacArthur said the Allies had cleared South Korea of most organized Communist forces and invited the Reds to confer on a settlement of the Korean War.

UN forces arrayed just south ot Korea's 38th Parallel had orders from General Douglas MacArthur to cross the old boundary if tactically necessary.

(to be continued)

'When opposing troops meet in battle, victory belongs to the aggrieved side.'

Lao Tzu

'To a ram plunging into a hedge, advance and retreat are equally difficult.' I-Ching—*'The Book of Changes'*

'If two men are of the same mind there is no wall of metal that the cannot penetrate.' I-Ching—*'The Book of Changes'*

'Words which equally comprehend the near and the ultimate are good words.' Mencius

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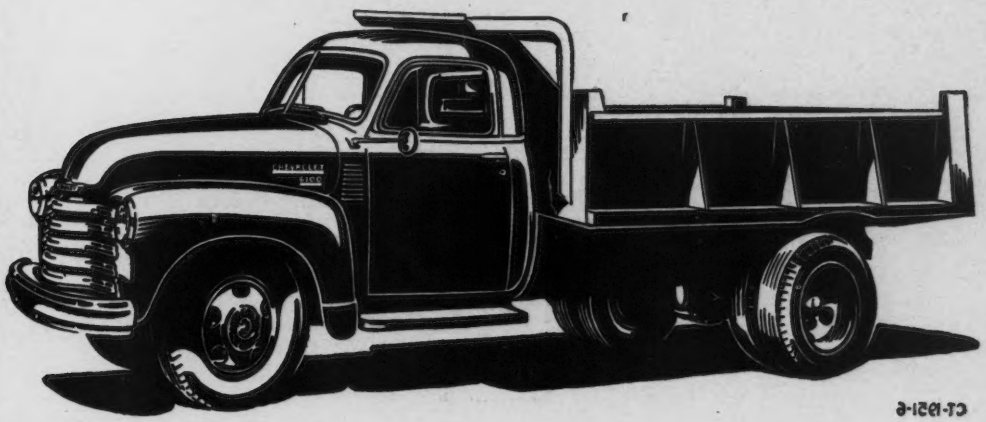

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